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THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,224—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
P.&O. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th Sept
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
				Saturday.
P.&O. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
P.&O. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
P.&O. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
P.&O. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, 22nd	"
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber,	29th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart,	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt,	20th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th "

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROHILLA	3511	800	F. Speck	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
PO	...	...	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 9th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90

No cargo will be received on board after noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 5th, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st September, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
HISPANIA	3,380 T.R.	S. Abrey	20th Sept.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES,
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS ; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to ports of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins ; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a. m., on 14th SEPTEMBER, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST & CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

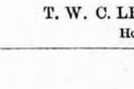
S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 9th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September, 1890. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
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Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

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OFFERS WANTED, for a very strong and pucka built property situate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, known as Victoria Hotel. The property commands an entirely Westerly view and sea breeze, and is of the best designs. Offers open till 30th September, 1890. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to "F. C. K.," care of this paper.

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WANTED, a STEWARD, Native of India. Apply at Honorary Secretary's Office, between 10 a.m., and 11 a.m. daily (Sundays excepted). None but thoroughly trained men with first-class certificates need apply.

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These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	...1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	...1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1 lb. packets	...per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	...per lb.	0	10

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NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
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IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new Consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

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Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks stripes and self colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
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AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

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IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.
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In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 16 gr. and 8 gr.
ARISTOL—NEW ODOURLESS AND NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR ODOFORM.
In 1oz. Original Bottles only.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better (imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's treet, Bloomsbury ; London.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January, 1891, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

A. M. NASH,
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Senate House, the 2nd September, 1890.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
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Bombay, 8th September, 1890.

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10 ,, colored prints.
5 bale grey shirtings.
1 case stout brown half hose,
10 ,, combination biscuits.
20 ,, green peas, mixed vegetable, hericot verts, asparagus pate de foi grass truffle, &c.
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Bombay, 9th September, 1890.

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Khadak (in insolvents shop), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Memon Hajee Sidick Hubib Boojwala, an insolvent, consisting of betelnuts, tea, benzoin, scale weights, mehta boxes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 9th September 1890.

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF SURGEON-MAJOR FRANCIS MANISTY, DECEASED.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested TO SEND in their CLAIMS or PAY the amounts owing by them, as the case may be to us as attorneys to Mr. ALFRED VANSITTART FRERE, the administrator in Bombay, to the above estate, at our Office, No. 79, Meadow Street, within one month from this day after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England having regard only to claims of which notice has been recieved.—Dated this 25th day of August 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administator.

THE KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1.—To receive and consider the audited Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 30th November, 1889.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in room of Mr. A. McHinch who retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. A. Robertson.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 10th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee.

NOTICE.

B.-G. J.-P. RAILWAY.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced

---

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of ____________ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND LUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0	0
,, 1885	£988,156	0	0
,, 1886	£955,039	0	0
,, 1889	£1,101,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives, MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £833,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
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H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months.......... Rs. 26
Six months .... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay. or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 53
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..........As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... ,, 2-8
Third do. .... ,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2½ per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..........As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,,
Third do. .... 2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..........Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 915
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	915
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	595
Coorla Mills	830	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	830
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	237½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1.000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,800	1,000	..	550
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Madras United	350	1,000	11,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,180
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	332½
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,040
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,308	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	290
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,290	1,000	1,000	5	625
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	615

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,000	200	200	10	220
BackBay Baths	750	150	150	7½	170
Badham Pile	560	50	50	12	50
Bapty Bros.	5,000	100	100	14	100
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,625	200	185	18	46
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Do. New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	33½	850
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Deccan Ice Co	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	800
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Empire Fire Insurance	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Fire Insurance Co	5,000	100	19	10 pr. ct.	11½
John Roberts & Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
Kemp & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	26½	325xd
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	500	500	300	30	60
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Napier Hotel Co	2,0 4	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Foundry		100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Prince of Wales Fire In.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Royal Flour Mills	250	18,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,550
Soundy & Co.	2,500	100	100	..	60
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9	89
Treacher and Co	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,030
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Western India Flour	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
	[illegible]	..	..	..	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 50	165
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	500xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	165
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	100
Prince of Wales	602	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000		0	675

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	420

A LITTLE snake of an exceedingly venomous kind is said to have made its appearance on the road opposite the Kashmiri Gate of Lahore, where, it is stated, it has already bitten four natives, of whom three died almost instantly. After biting its victims, the snake disappeared into the trees on the margin of the road leading to the fort. Owing to its rapid movement, it is described by the native as a "flying snake," and has had the effect of scaring a number of natives from the neighbourhood of the garden which it haunts. On Saturday week it bit a native on the neck, but the man is still living. He describes the snake as about six inches long, having the body covered with hairs of khaki colour.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Union Mills Company, 3-30 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Hoseinee (s), from Middlesborough. Yesterday :—Arab (s), from North Shields ; Oriental (s), Zanzibar ; and Rohilla (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf ; and Netherby (s), Rangoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per s. s. Labourdonnais, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock, sharp, this afternoon, and a list of players with their colors will be posted on the ground. Gentlemen should, therefore, bring both white and colored jerseys with them.

LOST.—Takri Narayenswamy, employed as a cook in the Fort, reports having dropped a leather purse, containing Rs. 24-5, in currency notes and cash, somewhere about Shaik Memon Street, on Saturday last.

THEFT AT CANDAWADY.—Hurryshunker Hurrichund, residing at Candawady, reports the theft of a wooden box, containing gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 103-14, from his premises on Saturday.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Ballajee Anandrao reports that, whilst playing at cricket on the Maiden on Saturday last, a gold double-cased watch, valued at Rs. 500, was stolen from the pocket of his coat on the cricket ground.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Doolub Coobair, aged 35 years. Deceased was a *mehta* or clerk out of employ for the past five years, and lived at Coombarwarra. He was addicted to the use of *ganja*. At 9-30 a.m. on Sunday he was found lying unconscious and breathing heavily, suffering from the effects of opium, when he was removed to the hospital. He died at 8-40 p.m. on the same day. The verdict was "death by opium."

A CONCLAVE OF SHASTREES.—Taking advantage of a religious ceremony at their houses, Mr. Damodhardas and Mr. Dyabhoy, sons of the late Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, held a meeting of learned Shastrees on Friday last, at which about a hundred Shastrees from Surat, Benares, and other stations were present, including Pundit Bhimacharya, Pundit Shiamjee, &c. Several interesting disquisitions were conducted, after which "shloks" were recited from the Vedas. All the Shastrees were decorated with garlands of flowers and received presents of money. Such a meeting of the learned men among the Hindus, held in connection with the performance of religious ceremonies, was the first of its kind, and was very much appreciated by those concerned.

DISTURBING DIVINE SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.—Before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Briscoe charged a victoria-driver, named Hassan Adam, with disorderly behaviour, on Sunday morning. The prisoner had been engaged by a gentleman at the Prince's Dock, who paid him a fare of six annas in the Cathedral compound. The gharry-walla, who appears not to have been satisfied with the amount, became somewhat impertinent and followed the gentleman into the church, near the door of which he demanded a higher fare in a manner that disturbed the morning service. Notwithstanding the warnings of the sepoy, who ordered the accused off the premises, to desist from his boisterous demands he paid no heed. Prisoner on pleading guilty, was convicted and fined Rs. 2.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, Inspector Nolan charged an old offender, named Abdoola Mahomed, with the theft of a purse, containing ten annas. The prisoner, who has been convicted on four previous occasions, and suffered imprisonment in 1887 for periods varying from four to twelve months, approached a man, named Heeralall Mathundass in the Chuckla, from whose pocket he drew out the purse. The complainant who felt a jerk at his coat turned round and seized the accused who, however, tore himself away from his captor's grasp. He had not covered much distance before he was arrested by a police sepoy. Prisoner, pleading guilty, was sent to jail to undergo twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and to receive twelve strokes with the rattan.

SUKKUR BRIDGE DEFENCES.—A correspondent writes to the *Indian Engineering* :—Sir,—I find that not one but two redoubts at Sukkur have been "wiped out" by the Indus. They are locally reported to have cost Rs. 20,000 each, but the officers responsible are trying to keep things very dark, and it is impossible to get at reliable figures unless a public enquiry is held. The R. E. officers responsible do not appear to have consulted any local Railway or Canal Engineers, who could have given information about the nature of the ground they were dealing with. One of the redoubts was built on soil which had been deposited by the Indus since 1878, and the idea that the river should return to its old channel never seems to have entered the head of the designer, which same "forgetfulness" has now cost the Indian tax-payer Rs. 40,000. I presume some departmental enquiry is being or is going to be held, but I have not heard that it is. At all events, the Military Works Department appear to be trying to make a secret of the whole business, so I hope you, Mr. Editor, will press for a *public enquiry*.

THEFT OF A GOAT.—A rather amusing incident occurred yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court by the appearance of a man stepping into the witness-box, accompanied by a goat of no small size. The animal evidently alarmed with the buzz of a full court and the strangeness of its situation became somewhat refractory in the witness-box to which it was tethered, and was then fastened to the prisoner's bar. It here set up so continuous a bleating causing not a little amusement, as to interrupt the Magistrate who ordered its removal outside the Court. Constable Ellis charged Hassan Dawud with the theft of the animal yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram. Shaik Hassam Mahomed recognised his goat, which he had missed some days ago. The accused, it appears took the goat to the Crawford Market, where he offered it for sale for Rs. 6. The purchaser who entertained some doubts as to the animal being the property of the accused since he offered it for sale at such a low price sent his servant to the house of the accused. In the course of a conversation that took place in the Street on the Frere Road as to the owner of the goat a policeman over hearing the discussion interfered, and took charge of the animal. From subsequent enquiries it transferred that the goat had actually been stolen. Prisoner was convicted, and fined Rs. 20 or fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.— SEPTEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

653—Thakurdas, D and C—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy vs C A Turner—Little, S F and N. Part heard.

656—Little, S F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

162-90—T A Bland—William Watson vs Ardeshir Hormusji Toddywalla.

233-90—Little, S, F and N—Nanumul *alias* Nanukram Assumul vs Dharamdas Panjoomul and others—Wadia and G.

401-90—Shamrao P—Ragoonath Chatoorbhooj and others vs Luxminarayen Assooram and others—Ardesir, H and D.

422-90—Janardhan G—Bhasker Sewram vs Nensey Heerjee and another—Chitnis, M and M.

425-90—J C Cama—Morarjee Babajee Chewulker vs Narayen Babajee Thakray and another.

452-90—Pestonjee and R—Mahomedbhai Bharmal vs Rahimtoola Jaitha and another—Mulji B B.

453-90—Payne, G and S—Jarra Lalla and others vs Canjee Ludha and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

229-90—Pestonjee and R—Lalchund Balkisson vs. John L Kerston—Wadia and G. Part heard.

217-90—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Conroy and B.—(Not to be called on).

339-90—Conroy and B—F Stamore and others vs the Bombay Freighters' Association—Shamrao P.

345-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Purshotumdas Jumnadas vs. Javerbai—Chitnis, M and M.

362-90—Craigie, L and G—J H N Graham and others vs Haridas Cooverjee—Conroy and B.

363-90—J C Cama—Currimjee Moosaji vs Abdoolally Moosaji—Wadia and G.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

JAVERBAI *vs.* KUBLIBAI AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case which involved questions of Hindu law. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the first defendant ; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the second deffendant.

His lordship said the first four issues in the case raised questions as to the validity of the devise of the residence of the estate of one Muncharam Pitamber. By the fourth clause of his will, the testator devised and bequeathed the residue of his estate to his executor, his brother Jumnadas, his executor, administrator, and assign, upon trust to collect and get in his outstandings, and after payment of funeral and testamentary expenses, debts, and legacies, to stand possessed of the residuary trust monies and all his immovable and other moveable property, in trust for his wife Javervahoo, and for Ambavahoo, wife of his brother Jamnadas Pitamberdas during the life of both or the survivor of them for their or her sole use, benefit, advantage, and comfort ; and after the decease of the survivor of them, in trust for the male issue, if any there be, of his brother Jamnadas ; and in default of such male issue, in trust for any person or persons in any share or shares, and in such manner as his brother Jumnadas should, by any deed or writing, appoint with or without power of revocation and new appointment. The will was dated the 7th July, 1869. The testator died childless on the 14th April, 1873, leaving his widow Javervahoo, the plaintiff in this suit, his brother Jumnadas, and Ambavahoo, the wife of the latter. At the date of the will, Jumnadas, had no son, nor was a son afterwards born to him, but he had a daughter, the defendant Kubli, who was born in the life-time of the testator ; and another daughter, the defendant Mati, was born to him after the testator's death. Ambavahoo died before Jumnadas. The latter died on the 17th October, 1888. By his will, dated 7th October, 1888, subject to the plaintiff Javervahoo's life interest therein, and subject to certain specific bequests and directions, he directed his daughters Kubli and Mati to divide the residuary estate of Muncharam between them. The whole scheme of the will of Muncharam, the disposition of which accorded with Hindu ideas, was one which the Court would willingly support, if, having regard to Hindu law as expounded by the latest authorities binding upon the Court, it would properly do so. The first point for consideration was one purely of construction. Was the bequest "to the male issue of Jumnadas if any there be" to be construed as a bequest to such male issue if any there be at the death of the testator, or if any there be at the death of the survivor of the tenants for life, or if any there be at any time ? After referring to the law governing the case, his lordship was of opinion, on reading the whole clause, that the testator plainly meant that the male issue of Jumnadas, living at the time of the death of the survivor of the tenants for life, should take the estate, according to the rules of Hindu law without distinguishing between those born in the life-time of the testator and those born prior to that event, but subsequent to his death. At the death of the testator, Jumnadas had no male issue, and the bequest was therefore a bequest to a person or persons not in being a void under the rules laid down in the Tagore Case. In considering the next question which arose, his lordship said he should treat for the moment the creation of the power in favour of Jumnadas as a gift of the residuary estate to him. The will in that view gave the residuary estate to the male issue of Jumnadas born before the death of the surviving tenant for life, and in default of such male issue, to Jumnadas. It was, in other words, a gift to Jumnadas if he should have no male issue, a conditional gift to Jumnadas. As Jumnadas was alive at the death of the testator, this conditional gift to him was perfectly good under the Hindoo law. The simple question was, whether there was anything in Hindoo law which made such a gift inoperative. None of the cases cited before his lordship showed that there was. If a son was born to Jumnadas after the death of the testator, the gift to Jumnadas could not have come into operation. It was only in the event of no son being born to him that Jumnadas took. The event upon which the testator expressed his will that Jumnadas should have his estate had happened. Why, then, should he not have it ? He was capable of taking the gift which the testator in a certain contingency willed that he should take. There was nothing in Hindu law, his lordship thought, which prevented a testator bestowing a legacy upon another subject to the condition that the legatee expressed in writing his willingness to receive it. It was only requiring that the volition of the donee necessary to complete the transaction must be expressed in a particular manner. It was not indeed clear that a gift or bequest, subject to a condition precedent, was held void by Hindu lawyers. After referring to several authorities, his lordship construed the clause in question as conferring upon Jumnadas, upon his declaring his option in writing, "power" over the estate, in the Hindu sense, to do what he pleased with it, and to confer it upon whom he wished. He gave it after the death of Javervahoo, subject to certain charges to the defendants Kubli and Mati ; and his lordship said he must hold that they took such bequests from him, and not from the original estate, and that they were therefore valid bequests. This view, his lordship said (if not dissented from by the Court of Appeal) put an end to litigation between the parties. The opposite view opened a vista of further litigation, in the course of which the whole estate would probably be wasted. His lordship found that the trust created by the fourth clause of the will of Muncharam in favour of the male issue of Jumnadas is void, but that the other trusts thereby declared are not void. 2. That the power of appointment given by the clause operated to confer ownership in the residue upon Jumnadas after the death of Javervahoo upon his executing his will. 3. That the provisions contained in the will of Jumnadas are valid and effectually dispose of the residue of the property left by Muncharam subject to the life-interest of the plaintiff therein. 4. That Muncharam did not die intestate in respect of any of his property. Decree for the plaintiff declaring that she is entitled to a life interest in the property left by Muncharam Pitamber, and that subject to such life interest, the property after her death has been validly disposed of the will of Jumnadas Pitamber. Parties to bear their own costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GOVIND BABAJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 15th July last, convicted the accused of theft and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months. Mr. Maneckshah appeared for the accused, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the conviction.

The accused was a peon employed in the Port Trust, and on the 5th July last, removed two new umbrellas from one of the sheds at the Victoria Dock, where broken packages were deposited for safe custody, after concealing them under his coat, he went towards the Dock gate leading outside, but finding he was followed, turned back, and met the witnesses. He then entreated them to pardon him, and produced the two umbrellas. It appeared from the evidence that packages of umbrellas were landed every day at the Dock, so that the accused had every opportunity of appropriating and concealing the umbrellas in the Dock with the view of removing them at his convenience.

It was urged for the accused that the magistrate refused to allow to be tendered for cross-examination, the witnesses for the prosecution who were in court, and not called as witnesses, which procedure had prejudiced the accused in his defence.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of counsel, rejected the appeal and affirmed the conviction.

THERE are, at the present time, observes the *Englishman*, no fewer than four steamers loading in the Hughli for Hamburg. Three of them belong to one or other of the two competing German lines, the fourth is loading under private charter. Another German steamer, originally intended for the same port, has been taken off the depressed freight market, and will make a short trading run to Madras and back before sailing for the Elbe. Freights to Hamburg, which were usually above London rates, are now actually below them, and if the German Steamship Companies continue their competition we may look for a very considerable development of Calcutta trade with the great Hanse town. Shipment via London has become appreciably more expensive since the great Dock strike, and, as a consequence, is resorted to as seldom as possible by the Indian merchant. There can be no doubt, however, that Calcutta gains what London loses by the latest diversion of the course of trade with Europe.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *vs.* RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

AN exciting game was played off on Saturday on the Esplanade between the above two clubs, and resulted in a victory for Ralli Brothers' C. C. by the narrow majority of 9 runs. Edyvean materially contributed to the win for his side by his plucky innings of 18 (not out) and his neat catch off Machliwala who, if he had been missed would most probably have changed the fortunes of the day. Mody's bowling was very effective, showing an average of 6 wickets for 16 runs. His change of style from fast to medium-pace bids fair to be a success as he has developed a tremendous "break" from the "off." For the winners, Chonkar and Bapasola both bowled well, but the batting of both sides was rather a poor show, considering the strength of the respective teams. The wicket, no doubt, had a good deal to do with this as it was a fearfully bumpy one. The following are the scores and bowling analysis :—

RALLI BROTHERS' C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Merchant, c Banajee, b Mody	3	to bat.	
Walsh, c Machliwala, b Mody	0	c Mody, b Machliwala	4
N. Mehta, b Mody	1	to bat.	
Gagrat, run out	4	not out	11
S. Mehta, c Massodia, b Mody	0	to bat.	
Bapasola, c Machliwala, b Bhaya	4	l-b-w b Machliwala	3
Chonkar, b Mody	3	not out	3
Edyvean, not out	18	to bat.	
Nayak, c Mody, b Machliwala	5		
Shroff, b Mody	5	b Machliwala	11
Dosabhai, c Mody, b Machliwala	0	to bat.	
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	48	Total for 3 wickets	37

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
R. Mody	90	16	6	6	35	15	3	0
Machliwala	41	5	7	2	45	10	4	3
Bhaya	35	14	3	1	15	7	0	0
D. Banajee	10	8	0	0	...	...	...	...

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB.

First Innings.

Doctor, b Chonkar	6
Sanjana, c Bapasola, b Chonkar	4
D. Mody, b Chonkar	11
Machliwala, c Edyvean, b Bapasola	3
Patell, l-b-w b Chonkar	0
R. Mody, c Shroff, b Chonkar	0
Bhaya, b Bapasola	0
M. Banajee, b Bapasola	0
Rao, c Bapasola, b Gagrat	6
Massodia, not out	0
D. Banajee, c Walsh, b Chonkar	0
Extras	9
Total	39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonkar	57	17	4	6
Bapasola	50	13	5	3
Gagrat	5	0	1	1

BOMBAY C. C. *vs.* HINDU C. C.

A cricket-match was played on Sunday between the above teams, which ended in a win for the B. C. C. by 15 runs on the first innings. It is peculiar to note that the Hindus who have made a capital show of batting against Bombay as well as Poona Gymkhana have completely failed to make a stand against the Parsee bowling inasmuch as they have lost almost all the matches against individual Parsee teams, since the cricketing season began. Mr. Surti played in his good, old form, and scored 13 runs in each innings. Mr. Machliwala also played well and scored 11 runs in the first innings. The Hindus going in for the second time made a much better appearance, Banda and Chonkar scoring 17 and 13 respectively.

The following is the score :—

B. C. C.

Surti, b Chonkar	13
Diventri, b Gosavi	0
Sanjana. b Morarji	5
Bharoocha, l-b-w b Morarji	1
Ponchkhana. b Morarji	1
Machliwala, b Morarji	11
Guzdar b Morarji	2
Servai, b Morarji	1
Wallace, b Chonkar	1
Doctor, not out	1
Chinoy, b Chonkar	0
Extras	12
Total	48

HINDU C. C.

Banda, c Guzdar, b Machliwala	13
Lukhmidas, b Chinoy	0
Kaku, b Machliwala	0
Chonkar, c Diventri, b Machliwalla	6
Gosavi, b Machliwala	0
Mamoo, b Machliwala	3
Chamare, b Chinoy	0
Morarji, b Machliwalla	0
Nayek, retired hurt	0
Pundit, not out	0
Mathri, b Chinoy	2
Extras	9
Total	33

Y. M. C. A. A. CLUB *vs.* PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on Saturday last on the Parsee Gymkhana ground. The home team, winning the toss, went in to bat. When the eighth wicket fell their score stood at only 38, but J. M. Divecha and D. D. Dubash worked it by some good hits up to 75 before the former was disposed of. The bowling of the Y. M. C. A. was straight, but did not come off as well as was expected. The Y. M. C. A. went in with 80 runs to make to win, and a short while before time was called were all out for 107, thus winning the match by 28 runs. Hale's 23 were made in particularly good style, his cutting being clean and hard.

The following are the scores :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

B Patel, c Boileau, b F Clark	0
M D Kanga, b F Clark	14
D C Pundole, run out	6
E N Daver, b E James	3
P D Kanga, c H Clark, b E Hale	5
S H Harver, run out	0
D Powalla, run out	0
D M Daboo, b E J Hale	4
J M Divecha, b H J Clark	16
D D Dubash, c Forde, b James	22
Chinoy, not out	1
Extras	8
Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	W.	W.
F J Clark	65	32	2	2
E James	33	12	3	2
E J Hale	30	16	1	2
S W Lynn	10	7	0	0
H J Clark	15	4	2	1

James bowled one wide ball.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB.

E J Hale, c Patell, b Pundole	23
H Forde, b Chinoy	0
F J Clark, l-b-w b P D Kanga	17
W George, b M D Kanga	4
H Winckler, b M D Kanga	7
S W Lynn, not out	36
H J Clark, c sub, b E N. Daver	8
E Jones, c sub, b E N Daver	0
H Wallick, run out	1
R W Boileau, c sub, b E N Daver	1
H Knight, c M D Ranga, b Pundole	2
Extras	8
Total	107

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
D C Pundole	28	14	2	2
Chinoy	55	27	2	1
M D Kanga	55	30	3	2
P D Kanga	15	12	0	1
D Powwalla	35	7	2	0
E N Daver	30	9	1	3

MUNICIPAL C. C. *vs.* Y. M. C. A. A. C.

A very exciting cricket match was played between the above clubs, which ended in a draw. The Y. M. C. A. A. C., although not playing their full strength, were nevertheless stronger than their opponents. The Municipal C. C. won the toss and elected to bat. Mr. Dorabji was in great form with the bat, and scored 37 by pretty and patient play ; Mr. Sitaram and Mr. A. Mee also entering into double figures. For the Y. M. C. A. A. C. Messrs. E. Waller, A. Cooper, D. G. Sharp, E. Brierly, and A. Little all entered into double figures, the first retiring at 22 and the last had 16 to his credit when time was called. The fielding on both sides was creditable, notably that of Mr. Dorabjee, whose pick and throw was fine and clear. The following are the scores :—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Smith, run out	8
B G Bende, run out	1
Dorabjee Hirjeebhoy, b McKeson	37
Sittaram, c Waller, b Cooper	17
S Tomlinson, b McKeson	9
A Mee, b Cooper	15
G E Mayers, b McKeson	7
Cursetjee Daruwalla, b O'Brien	4
C Rowbottom, b McKeson	7
Lilly, not out	7
McQuade c Little, b McKeson	2
Extras	7
Total	121

Y. M. C. A. A. C.

E Waller, retired	22
A Cooper, c Dorabjee, b Smith	10
D G Sharp, c Sittaram, b Smith	13
E Brierly, run out	11
W McKeson, b Dorabjee	6
J Hurst, b Smith	3
A Little, not out	16
W P Ryan, run out	7
J Reed, c and b Mayers	2
E D Simmonds, b Mayers	0
A O'Brien to bat	
Extras	9
Total	99

CITY OF BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB *vs.* JOHN BRIGHT CRICKET CLUB.

Chiefly through the effective bowling of Messrs. M. D. Kanga and Pundole and their brilliant all round fielding the City of Bombay were able to claim their seventh successive victory in this match begun on Sunday last, having 25 runs in hand when the game ended. Winning the toss the City men elected to bat, but the pitch was so much in favour of the bowlers that the last wicket fell with the total at 69. The chief credit of a respectable performance rested with Mr. W. R. Irani who alone was responsible for 38 not out and Mr. Printer 10. When John Bright went in they lost 4 wickets for 13 runs, including Gagrat run-out ; but Messrs. D. Mody and Pavri played with great pluck, adding 21 runs when they were in, and this was the only real stand of the innings as the latter 5 wickets were all secured for 10 runs more. Mody's 17 was a fine display of patient cricket. In the 2nd innings Messrs. Pavri and Mody bowled unchanged for the John Bright, the former taking 7 wickets for 24 runs when the total reached to 46. Both teams were so strong all round, that it would have given great satisfaction to have seen the game played out on a good pitch, so that the real capabilities of the two strong elevens might have been fairly weighed. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and his team were present early in the afternoon who seem to have witnessed the match with much interest.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL *vs.* ELPHINSTONE C. C.

A match was played on Sunday between the Bombay High School and the Elphinstone C. Clubs. The Elphinstonians first went in and made 110 runs, the chief scorers being Mr. Dorabji, 20 runs ; and Mr. C. Patell, 48 runs. The School Club scored 95 runs, of which Messrs. Katrak, Ayrton, Sidhwa, and Master Naigaumwalla contributed 21, 17, 13, and 13 runs respectively. Master Naigaumwalla made a brilliant hit for 7 runs. For the Elphinstonians Mr. Powwalla secured 5 wickets for only 17 runs. For the School Club Messrs. Ayrton and Patell did good service with the ball.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Richardson, Captain, Bo, M A D, on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Lister, Captain, Bo, R E, off leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Tower, Col, Bengal Suffolk Regt, on sick leave, from Jhansi.

Broome, Captain, Bo, 9th Infy, on leave, from Mhow.

Young, Lieut, Bo, Comt, on leave, from Deolali.

Whiteford, Major, Punjab, R E, from leave, from England.

MacMahon, Major, Bo. Staff, from furlough, from England.

Boileau, Lieut, Bengal 5th Bengal Cavy, from sick leave, from England.

Cates, Dy Surgeon-Genl, Bo, I, M S, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Cleveland, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Raipur, C. P.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 9th September, 1890.

I. There will be drill in the Town Hall at 8-30 to-night. All recruits are requested to attend as well as N.-C officers and Volunteers.

There will be sword-drill for officers, who are requested to bring their swords.

2. The Rifle Range at Colaba is no longer available for practice on alternate Saturday afternoons.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

3 There will be drill for recruits only at the Town Hall, at 5-30 this evening. Uniform to be worn.

4 There will be riding drill for all recruits on Wednesday, the 10th, and Saturday, the 13th instant, at 7 a.m. at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.

5. There will be drill with swords and carbines for all recruits at the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., on Friday, the 12th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Tuesday, 9th September, 1890.

For the week commencing Monday, 8th September, 1890 :—

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-Quarters :—

Morning Drills.

Tuesday 9th / Thursday 11th } 7 a. m. Gun drill.

Evening Drills.

Wednesday 10th, 6-30 p. m.—Carbine drill for Recruits.

Friday 12th, 6-30 p. m.—Gun drill.

By order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain, Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th September, as compared with the statement of the 30th August 1890 :—

	Aug. 30. Rs.	Sept. 6. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,06,346	48,90,173
Do. do. at Branches	41,09,387	35,40,155
Other Deposits	3,14,06,512	3,15,74,276
Post Bills	8,911	7,211
Cash Credits, undrawn	1,04,062	92,294
Rs.	5,36,35,218	5,34,04,109
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	81,43,314	77,17,918
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	10,75,062	10,25,252
Loans do. do.	1,06,63,268	97,28,934
Current Accounts overdrawn	4,123	3,633
Bills Discounted and purchased	95,59,635	98,88,142
Stamps, &c.	18,928	18,909
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,267		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,91,267	3,91,267
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,28,255	98,539
Cash and Currency Notes	2,33,51,336	2,43,39,515
Rs.	5,36,35,218	5,34,04,109

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th September, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·737
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	72·7
Relative humidity of Air	·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind*	W, EsE, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	161
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" " year	56·77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th September.	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Netherby Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain E Dowbiggin, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Hoseinee, 997 tons, Captain John Powell, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Middlesbrough (7th August), with a cargo of Railway materials.

THE steam-ship Arab, 2,722 tons, Captain S C Newey, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields (9th August), with a cargo of 4,547 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM yesterday Shepherd and Co.'s Ferry steamers began plying between this port and Goa, touching at all the intermediate ports. Their first steamer left early yesterday morning at 7 a.m., and will do so till the 30th of this month. From the 1st October she will carry mails and start usually for Goa at 12 noon.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ormesby	1828	Peterson	K	J Mackintosh & Co
" Hoosami	997	Powill	N	B & P S N Co.
" La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmidt	O	M Maritimes Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani ......Nacoda........Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" D. Balduino	3044	Govino	3	F. Bozzoni
" Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F. Bozzoni
" Rohilla	2174	Speck	5	P & O S N Co.
" Wardha	2552	Stevenson	6	B I S N Co.
" Busheer	538	Rothwell	[illegible]	B I S N Co.
" Badsworth	2173	Fargher	10	T Morison.
" Akbar	1411	Baldwin	16	Haji Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Hoseinee (s)	Powell	Middlesbrough.
8	Arab (s)	Newey	North Shields, Aug 9
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Zanzibar.
	Rohilla (s)	Speck	London, Aug 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Pemba (s)	Houstoun	Persian Gulf.
	Netherby Hall (s)	Dowbiggin	Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Khandalla, for coast and Calcutta.
" Hoseinee, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
" Kapurthala, for K. coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
4 Savernake s ......Pritchard ..Liverpool, May 31.
Columba s ....Bull ....New York, May 20.
Avala s ....Newell ......Galle, Aug 30.
Katoria ....Herrington ..Rangoon, Aug 30.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 4.—Steamer Commilla.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
5 Goalpara s .... Negapatam.
Pongola s .... Calcutta.
Colaba s .... Rangoon.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, September 1.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
July					
14	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Cruise		....
21	Mayo I G	Aves	Somali coast.	26	Somali coast
August					
20	Garnet H M's	Jenkins	Zanzibar		....
21	Strathesk	Walker	Perim	29	Calcutta
21	Poseidon	Lemesich	Bombay	28	Trieste
	Chiltern	Starkey	Perim	31	Suakim
25	Victoria	Barratt	London	25	Sydney
	Chilian	Sharp	Bhimlipatam	26	Marseilles
	Mobile	Hughes	Bombay		Mussowa
	Harrow	Brooker	Samarang		Port Said FO
26	Ethopia	Frohawk	Zanzibar	27	London
	Revenna	Bason	London	26	Calcutta
	Rutherglen	Dunlop	Rangoon		Malta F O
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida	28	Hodeida
	Manitoba	Bruckland	Bombay	30	Hodeida and Mussowa
27	Joseph Arbib	Hill	Samarang		Port Said FO
	Tuna	Lovell	Berbera	29	Hodeida
	Raffelle Rubattino	Merello	Bombay	27	Genoa
	Woodcock	Craig	Mussowa	31	Berbera
28	Persis	Cameron	Cardiff	29	Persian Gulf
	Akbar	Baldwin	Jeddah		Bombay
	Baghdadi	Davies	Busreh	30	Jeddah
29	Henzada	Avern	Bombay	29	Liverpool
	Massilia	Fraser	Sydney	30	London
	Khedive	Loggin	Calcutta		Marseilles
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		....
30	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa	31	Mussowa
	Hohenstaffen	Schmolder	Bremen	30	Sydney
31	Deccan	Bray	Camaran	31	Bombay
	Mayo I G	Aves	Somali coast.		....
	Clan Macarthur	McMahon	Calcutta	31	London
	Prinses Wilhelmina	Turfboer	Batavia	1	Amsterdam
September					
1	Shanghai	Tillard	Japan		London
	Melbourne	Carey	China		Marseilles
	Raven H M's	Wyley	Australia		....

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—1 hogshead port wine, and 1 hogshead brandy, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—65 cases port wine, Pestonjee Maneckjee ; 30 cases champagne, S H Bottlewalla.
Kerbella s—9 cases medicine, B Sazba and Co.
Ganges s—8 cases medicine, Balcrishna S and Co.
Peninsular s—5 cases medicine, Balcrishna, Sazba and Co.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—22 bales straw boards, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—25 cases beer, Warden and Co ; 2 cases brandy, &c, Lawrence and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Govino s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dunjeebhoy Cowasji.
Huzara s—56 cases window glass, S B and Sons ; 50 cases window glass, M Ebramjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1 case copy books, E Allybhoy ; 27 cases soap, toys, &c, A A Thawerbhoy ; 17 cases soap, S Lilladhur.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—3 cases saffron, K Ludha ; 12 packages oliveoil, David Sassoon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—20 bales skin, C Jooma and Co ; 6 cases nutmegs, B Sajun ; 6 bales skin, E Gangjee and Co ; 19 bales skin, H C Hajee Gunny ; 27 bales skin, S Mooloobhoy and Co ; 23 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 18 bales skin, Ewart Latham and Co ; 11 cases nutmeg, D Peerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Ormesby s—9,398 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormesby s—350 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 800 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co ; 800 cwts linseed, F Hurst.

FOR MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—240 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa s—55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Malwa s—70 cwts sapanwood, David Sassoon and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla s—200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—43½ cwts sandalwood and 113 bales twist, Ramjee Canjee ; 100 bales twist, The Ripon and Co ; 24 bales twist, E L Moolchund ; 259 cwts olibanum, and 37 cwt rains, Quan Lun Eao ; 164 bales twist, Sassoon and Co.

THE report on the operations of the two columns which proceeded in December last against the Tonhon Kachins, a tribe inhabiting the hills on the N. E. border of Burma, has been submitted to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India. In it the names of several officers have been mentioned for the excellent services rendered by them, and it is anticipated that the Burma medal with clasp will be granted to the troops that took part in the expedition.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle, Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33 Farringdon Road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 6. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds. Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 380 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 27, Meadow Street.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Mining Machines, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, Ice Machines, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.. of various descriptions, sizes, and capacities. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made for India, always on show at the appointed agents. Show-Rooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for steamers trading regularly to Bombay, Apothecaries. Apply (with copies of testimonials) stating salary to Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a good COMPOUNDER. None other need apply. THOMSON & TAYLOR.

UP-COUNTRY CUSTOMERS please note that we allow 2 annas discount in each Rupee on purchases of Rs. 8 and upwards, on all our goods.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

THE Giant patent PHOENIX with 48 Harmonium: Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and Case complete Rs. 125. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland-School of Art Compound, New Kiln OPENED TO-DAY, Suitable for presents.

RAIPORE ORANGE PEKOE in lead-lined packets only one Rupee per lb. packet. Trial order solicited. Also Punkah Thong 5 annas per yard and Toilet soaps, 8 annas to Rs. 1-8 per box.—BROWN BROTHERS, 25, Parel Road, Byculla.

REQUIRED—AN EXPERIENCED CLERK having a knowledge of Official Books of a Limited Company. Apply to "J. K." care of this office.

FOR SALE VICTORIA, ARAB HORSE and harness, property of a gentleman. Turn out complete Rs. 700. Apply Manager CUMBALLA HOTEL.

WHY endure excruciating pain from Tooth-ache when it can be instantly removed by a few applications of MOTIVALLA'S TOOTH POWDER a very useful dentifrice. Price 4 annas per oz. phial. For certificates of cures see handbills. Apply to S. B. MOTIVALLA, Frere Road Fort, Bombay or to any Medicine vendors in any part of India.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Pali HILL, with stabling, TO LET. For particulars apply to C. H. B. FORBES and Co., No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P." care of this office.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRICULATION and FINAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Now ready, FULL GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES, Physical and Political by A. J. CLARKSON, Principal, Upper Grade School, Hydrabad, Sindh. Price Re. 1-4, of all Booksellers.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 Annas.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "STONE HOUSE." Well furnished, centrally situate. TO PARSEES—Re-opening of the LANGHOLM HOTEL, charges moderate. Excellent accommodation. Apply to NASSERWANJI DOSSABHOY, Colaba Sanatarium.

FOR SALE, English SETTER DOG (Duke of Cleveland's breed). Apply personally, Steamer JOHN SANDERSON.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. DA GAMA will from THIS DAY see patients of EYE and EAR diseases in the Fort, between 3 and 5 p.m. instead of at 1 p.m. 27, Medow Street, 8th September.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price Rs. 1-8 postage. anna 1.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkora:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.
TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.
JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OOTACAMUND.
FOR SALE.

BURNFOOT.—The property of the late SIR SALAR JUNG—to be SOLD by order of the Committee of Administration. Situate in a very picturesque and healthy position on the Ooty—Coonoor Road; containing:—Ball-room 46 ft. by 16½ ft., Verandah 43 ft. by 10 ft., 9 Bed-rooms, 6 Dressing rooms, 1 Nursery, 1 Dining room, 8 Bath-rooms, 1 Maity's room, 1 Store room, 2 Coach houses, Stabling for 6 Horses, Poultry houses, Lawn Tennis and Badminton Courts.

Furnished with Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.

Acreage about 24·49.

Well Timbered Park-like grounds.

There is a plantation of about 10,000 blue gums and an abundance of pure Spring Water.

As sanction has been given for constructing the Nilgiri Railway, and work is to be commenced forthwith, this desirable property must become very valuable.

Apply to
CAPT. F. BEAUCLERK, R.E.,
Secretary and Member of Committee,
Hyderabad, Deccan,
Or
A. DREW,
Ootacamund.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

WE have no fresh market or financial news to chronicle this evening beyond that of a local character, our report, under Saturday evening's date, having contained all the latest telegraphic advices to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,83,827
" " Branches	Dec.	"	5,69,232
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	1,67,764
Government Securities	Dec.	"	7,25,426
Loans	Dec.	"	7,34,334
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	3,20,507
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	29,716
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	9,88,179

A further increase of some ten lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, bringing it up to nearly 243½ lakhs, is disclosed by the Statement issued this afternoon. The item amongst those which go to show the state of the trade demand for money in which the greatest, or indeed the only material change, had taken place during the week covered by the Return, is Loans, which had diminished to the extent shown above. A small increase is apparent in Private Deposits; while, on the other hand, Bills Discounted had increased by 3½ lakhs, making the net falling off in trade requirements about 6 lakhs, the Cash Balance being swelled to the amount stated mainly by the difference between the net decrease in Public Deposits and the sum realized for Government Securities. There must, in the present almost stagnant state of business, too much capital lying practically unemployed, which it is to be hoped may ere long find its way again into the ordinary channels of trade rather than be diverted to the stream of speculative venture now running high on the other side of India.

COTTON.—There has been more doing in this market to-day, about 2,500 bales having been taken from stock, of which some 1,000 bales were Khangaum, at Rs. 176; the balance consisting of a few hundred bales each of Bhownugger, of Rs. 182½; Julgaum, at Rs. 164½-66; Barsee, at Rs. 191; Bengals, at Rs. 169; and Dharwar, at Rs. 171½ per candy. The tone of the Market, however, has continued to be quiet, and prices generally are unchanged. With few exceptions, the official telegraphic weather and crop reports issued to-day speak of the want of more rain over the Cotton area, none having fallen except at Nagpore, Sholapore, Bellary, and Hubli. On the whole, however, the crop continued to be in a flourishing condition, the only places where the absence of rain was causing anxiety being Oomrawattee and Khangaum; in the Oomra; and Wadwan in the Dhollera circles. The plants were in flower at Beawar in the Bengal circle, and they were shedding bolls at Agra; as they were also at Khangaum in the Oomra circle, and were showing them in parts of the Barsee district. At Dhulia, in the same circle, the plants were in flower, while the flowering was advanced at Julgaum. Some districts of the Dhollera circle have been the worst off for rain this season; but sowing was at length finished at Dhollera itself, and at Bhownugger the crop was flourishing. At Broach, weeding of the cotton-fields was progressing in seasonable weather, and prospects were good.

WHEAT has been dull, and hardly any fresh business has transpired to-day; but previous prices are named by dealers for all descriptions.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent for export on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	238 bales.
Wheat	11,187 cwt.
Linseed	5,728 "
Ground Nuts	970 "
Castor Seed	5,240 "

EXCHANGE has been firm and advancing all day. For forward delivery rates have been particularly strong, and 1s. 8⅜d. for Telegraphic has been available for November, and 1s. 8 13-16 for December transfer. Quotations for ready Credits were irregular at the close, ranging from 1s. 8 15-16d., to 1s. 9d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 8 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 8 19-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 23-32d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16 to 1s. 9d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight	2·21	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has taken an upward turn to-day, the cash price of Four per cents. having advanced 3-16 on Saturday's final quotation, say 103 5-16; while for the next two accounts 103 1-16 and 102 15-16 respectively, have become the rates. 105 is still nominally quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet, and the only changes in rates for Cotton Mill scrip, which we have to note this evening, are an advance of Rs. 15 in Framji Petit, and Western India; and of Rs. 10 in Morarji Gokaldas; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit, at our quotations. On other lines, Bombay and Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher; at Rs. 3,400 in the first issue, and Rs. 10 up at Rs. 850, for the new shares. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 915 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8½ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 8⅜d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96 ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88¼
4½ per cent. "	90
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	54d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th September, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	4	10	11	21
Teheran	8	1	35	1	4
Suez	8	2	...	0	26

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 8th September, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	38	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	33	...	1
" Madras	1	54	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 7.

10 p.m.	79·0

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	82·0
4 p.m.	81·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—MAY—Aug 14, at St. Michael's, Basingstoke, Ewan Cornwallis Cameron, Esq, Lieut, Royal Horse Artillery, son of late Lieut-Gen Cameron, C B, R E, to Kathleen Elizabeth, daughter of late Thomas May, Esq., The Shrubbery, Basingstoke.

EVERITT—BIRD—Aug 12, at the parish church, Herne Bay, Sydney, son of James Everitt, of Camberwell, to Alice, daughter of Frederick Bird, of Old Meadow Grange, Herne Bay (nephew of late Maj-Gen J P James, H E I C S, Madras Army, and also of late Maj-Gen F W Wilson, C B, (Madras Army).

HARRISON—BROCK—Aug 14, at St Peter's-in-the-Wood, Guernsey, D C W Harrison, Capt 1st Batt 4th Bombay Rifles, son of late C M Harrison, Bombay C S, to Nora Margaret, daughter of Very Rev C Brock, Rector of St Peter's-in-the-Wood, and Dean and Commissary of Guernsey.

MODY—WARD—Aug 19, at Emmanuel Church, West Dulwich, Rev W J Moody, B A, to Amie Valentine Courtnay, daughter of Dr A V Ward, Presidency Surgeon, Bombay.

STEUART—METAXA—Aug 14, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Col F G Steuart, late of H M's Bombay Staff Corps, to Alexandrina Maude, widow of late Count R Metaxa, 5th Lancers, and daughter of late Col A G Vesey, 46th Regt.

WILLOCK—HAWES—Aug 15, at Marine parade, Brighton, Charles Johnstone Willock (of the Inner Temple), son of H D Willock, Bengal Civil Service (retired), to Elinor Maude, daughter of Maj C W Hawes, H M's Indian Army (retired).

DEATHS.

BROWNE—Aug 19, at Vaughan-road, Camberwell, W G Browne, son of late J S Browne, of the Hon East India Company's Service.

FINNIS—Aug 16, at Beaumont-street, Portland-place, W, Sarah Bridgetta Dorothea, widow of Col Finnis, Bengal Army, the first victim in the Indian Mutiny, aged 72.

HEBDITCH—August 16, at Nevill's Court, Fleet Street, London, James, father of B. G. Hebditch, Superintendent, "Bombay Gazette," aged 69.

HARRISON—Aug 16, at Landour, Banbury-road, Oxford, Evelyn Julia, child of late C M Harrison, of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 22.

PIERS—Aug 6, at Southsea, Claude Barrington, son of Capt H O Piers, Royal Artillery.

WEBB—Aug 12, at Montague-square, W, Richard Tounshend Webb, Esq, late of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 88.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHARUCHA—September 8, at Chandanwadi, opposite to Mr. Wadia's Fire-temple, Bai Manekbai, the beloved mother of Dr. Cowasji Pestonji and Mr. Fakirji Pestonji, Surveyor. Funeral will take place this morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WARNEFORD—CAMPBELL—September 3, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev Saunders Dayer, Alexandra, eldest daughter of Capt A Campbell, D S O, Deputy Director, H M Indian Marine, to Reginald William Henry Warneford, A M I C E, son of the Rev T L J Warneford, Senior Military Chaplain, Bengal Establishment.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—September 2, at Ootacamund, of pneumonia, Alice Maude (Bonnie), the dear child of Charles and Sophie Clarke, aged 6 years and 10 months.

HINE—September 4, at Lahore, Eliza Jane, the dearly beloved wife of R W F Hine, aged 42 years.

MASSON—September 3, at Lahore, Duncan John Mearns Masson, second son of the Rev W Masson, Culsalmond, Aberdeenshire, aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1890.

THE two articles on Afghan politics which have recently appeared in the *Times* must be interpreted as *ballons d'essai*, sent into the air by some one who is not altogether without knowledge of the present drift of opinion at the Foreign Office at Simla and in the Political Department of the India Office at home. They ignore the irritation which, as we stated three weeks ago, the Ameer has shown at the presumption of the Indian Government in objecting to the summary way in which he has been dealing with rebels and political prisoners. They start from the assumption—which we should be glad to hear is by this time not an incorrect one—that between Simla and Cabul there is now an excellent understanding. The first article gave the Ameer credit for the success with which he had got over his troubles in the north, without mentioning the somewhat too ghastly sequelæ of those troubles which seem to have shocked the moral sense of the Government of India. It even complimented him upon "what he refrained from doing," as well as upon what he did, and left no room for the thought that those daily battues of prisoners by which he celebrated the reign of law and order might be a little embarrassing to the Power who found the rupees which bought the rifles with which the slaughter was accomplished. However, byegones are to be byegones, and high policy, the essential aim of which must be to show the Ameer that we can work with him, counsels no prolongation of our protests, not even in the columns of the *Times*. The feeling of the very practical writer in the *Times* obviously is that we have to work with Abdur Rahman, not to offend him. The second article of the two reveals with a fulness which makes small demand upon the imagination what the purpose is that has now to be aimed at. The policy of watchful reserve is to be abandoned, or at all events some one in authority is desirous of showing cause why it should be abandoned, and a *Times'* article, which the editor puts away in a corner, and carefully keeps outside the shelter of his full responsibility, is once more deemed to be a convenient medium for stating the case in a tentative, hypothetic way. The method is familiar. Something of the same kind was done in 1884 and 1885, when it seemed good to the India Office to get some one to write a series of very incorrect articles with the object of showing that the Afghan claim to Penjdeh and places beyond was much more indefeasible than the Ameer himself believed it to be. The question may arise whether this way of dealing with positive questions is much more prudent than the method of interpellation in a reformed Legislative Council would be. It is certain that in such a body, a question on the subject of the relations of Abdur Rahman and the Government of India would be severely discouraged. It is not certain that a discussion of the subject in a home newspaper, under the obvious inspiration of some one in the official hierarchy, is a much better method of inviting opinion.

The writer puts forward his, or his inspirer's, suggestions with a desire to be cautious which he is not always able to fulfil. The first purpose that is proposed is the improvement of our diplomatic relations with the Ameer. There is a danger that the Ameer may be misled as to all we are doing and are proposing to do. We survey for railways in the passes that lead towards Afghanistan, and he may be led to think possibly by a visitor from a Russian camp that this is meant only to cover some invidious design upon his peace and his possessions. The recent survey in the direction of the Cabul river, and another which is being prepared with the view of carrying a railway through the Zhob Valley, seem, in the view of the writer, to be incidents which we ought to explain to the Ameer in a manner which is impossible while we are represented at Cabul only by a native officer. This, apparently, will be held to be doubly expedient when in the fulness of time and necessity we carry the Sind-Peshin Railway from its present terminus at Chaman to Candahar. Such briefly is the case which is tentatively put forward for improving, in a method however which is explained not to imply the despatch of a permanent British officer to Cabul, our relations with the Ameer. It is put forward, we are bound to say, with no excessive caution. If the Ameer should interpret it to mean that the British Government intended to do so many things in and towards Afghanistan that in order to make him understand them it will be necessary to devise some new method of representation, he will not be chargeable with putting a too strained interpretation upon the plans thus announced. It will be no answer to his misgivings that at present no one talks of establishing a European permanently as Envoy at Cabul. The Ameer, we are told, may reasonably be asked to allow an English officer, with a suitable escort, to proceed once a year to Mazar-i-Sherif, Maimena, or Herat. But we could not prevent the Ameer thinking that this was merely a preliminary to a more permanent arrangement, and that some year the British officer on his way back from Maimena might prolong his stay at Cabul, until he developed into a regularly accredited permanent envoy. The Ameer might be altogether wrong, but diplomatic facts, like theological doctrines, are sometimes subject to the law of development. Besides, if the Ameer's moonshi is able to read the *Times* to him, Abdur Rahman will find in this article itself confirmation of his suspicions which he will not be likely to make too little of. It is because the transaction of business with the Afghan ruler during the last few years has been neither expeditious nor satisfactory; because it is necessary to place our views before him and to keep him fully supplied with accurate information of what is going on in Asia and in Europe; and because there is a risk of his being misled as to our objects in what we have done and are going to do, that an improved method of keeping touch with him is found desirable. Or, if an even more explicit definition of "objects and reasons" is desired, what has to be accomplished, we are told, is the attainment of some better means of gaining and holding the ear of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Now it is exceedingly difficult to see how all or any of these objects can be attained by occasionally sending a British officer and a squadron of Bengal Lancers to Herat or to Balkh. Such expeditions would serve a purpose, for they would bring us better information of the state of the frontier and of the countries adjacent than a mere vakil at Cabul would supply. The countervailing disadvantage that they might provoke a more frequent presence of Russians upon the frontier does not seem to have been taken into account. Anyhow, if the objects proposed are such as we have just cited the means suggested seem singularly incompletely adapted to them. It would need a much more passionate disavowal of the idea of having a British Envoy at Cabul than the *Times* writer has given to make people believe that if their programme were embarked in an early result would not be the establishment of a successor to Major Cavagnari at the Ameer's Court. For that much might be said; but the history of our relations with Afghanistan at all events is against it, and any step which would bring us within measurable distance of the re-establishment of a British Embassy at Cabul would be looked upon, here and in England, with something more than distrust. No indication is given of the view that Abdur Rahman may entertain upon the question. The strong suggestion that his yearly subsidy of twelve lakhs ought to be increased seems to indicate that it is hoped that any objection that he may feel upon the point are to be conciliated by rupees. This may be so, and if the Foreign Office are not aware of what the Ameer's views are upon this subject they have indeed been inadequately represented at Cabul. It is clear, however, that a large programme for Afghanistan is being sketched out in quarters that are more or less official, and the writer of these articles has given an opportunity for public opinion to express itself upon some points of capital importance.

FREE traders all the world over will find many new and striking illustrations for their doctrines in the later experiences of Italy. If ever a nation took thoroughly to Protection Italy has done so. The duties levied last year upon Italian imports averaged nineteen centimes upon every francs worth, that is to say, an average of nineteen per cent. But upon many articles of prime necessity the duty levied is much higher. Upon wheat it is twenty-five per cent., upon coffee sixty, and upon refined sugar 148. But it would be easy to show that the tariff has failed to benefit the agricultural interest for whose protection it was designed. The British Consul at Leghorn, Mr. O'Neill, in a recent report, shows that up to 1887 India and Russia were competing to supply Italy with cheap wheat. But in the beginning of 1888 the duty on imported wheat was raised from 30 francs to 50 francs a ton. Indian wheat was the first to feel the effect of the duty, for it has to bear heavier freight and the Suez Canal charges. The imports of foreign wheat into Italy accordingly fell in 1888 from over a million tons to 669,789 tons. Did Italian wheat growers make up the deficiency? Not at all. Wheat became dearer, and the Italian poor, instead of consuming Italian wheat as they ought to have done if Protection had done what was expected of it, had recourse more largely than before to inferior grains, especially maize. The practical result then is that the poor are fed with worse food, and that the rich have to pay more for wheaten flour. The same effect is seen in other directions. A duty of sixty per cent., as we have said, is levied on coffee in Italy. The result has been that the import has steadily declined—it is now little more than half what it was five years ago, but the imports of chicory have gone up alarmingly, and the Italians pay for Protection by drinking a singularly worthless substitute for it. There is, however, this excuse to be made for the Italian tariff, that however objectionable it may be from a commercial point of view, revenue necessities are pressing hardly upon the Government, and that condemnations of the tariff which would be appropriate if the finances were flourishing are much less appropriate when the Minister of Finance is once more struggling with yearly deficits.

A LONDON correspondent informs us that in the course of a few weeks, the Rev. S. A. Barnett, Vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, and founder of Toynbee Hall, will arrive in Bombay to begin a six months' tour in India and the Further East. This well-earned holiday will be devoted to observation and study of Oriental peoples and problems. For five years past this genial and indefatigable organiser has brought to bear upon the toil-worn and suffering population of Whitechapel the resources of University training and higher culture. A considerable number of University men have associated themselves under his auspices to labour for the educational, social, and industrial improvement of the workers and the poor of that densely populated neighbourhood. Lectures are given and classes are formed for instruction. Recreation indoor and outdoor is promoted with the happiest results in weaning those brought under its influence from the public house and worse haunts. This summer, walking tours through France and Italy have enabled fifty East End working men to see some of the most interesting places in Europe under the guidance of Oxford Graduates who, on their part, thus obtain a view of strange conditions of life which will be of great value to them when they have to deal with the social problems now looming in the not distant future. This excellent work has achieved a very gratifying degree of success, and has obtained sympathetic support from various quarters. Artists of the highest standing lend their pictures to Toynbee Hall to contribute to the education of the eye and taste of working men. Owners of pictures have also favoured the institution in a similar way. Conversaziones and friendly discussions in which opinions of all shades are interchanged are amongst the means employed for interesting and informing the large numbers who at Toynbee Hall are brought into communion with the best thought of Oxford.

WE hear that Mr. T. H. Stewart, Settlement and Survey Commissioner, is to be appointed an Additional Member of the Legislative Council. The appointment will be generally regarded as having been made in view of the forthcoming legislation on the Khoti question, for the consideration of which Mr. Stewart is fitted by long experience and a judicial and sympathetic mind—qualities which Mr. Seymour Keay was forgetful of when in the debate on the Indian Budget he referred, according to the *Times'* report, to the actions of the Survey Officers in this Presidency.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Pritchard, who was to have returned to India by the beginning of next month, has had his leave extended by two months, his medical advisers thinking that it would be imprudent for him to face the heat of the Red Sea in September.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that statements regarding affairs at Porebandar which have recently appeared in the Bombay papers are based on an incorrect appreciation of the facts, as will be seen when the results of Major Hunter's inquiry are made public.

WE understand that the action of the Jockey Greenhalgh against the Stewards of the West of India Turf Club has been withdrawn, an understanding having been arrived at.

LORD REAY has been on a visit to the Hague.

SIR EDWARD BRADFORD is now quite well, and has resumed his official duties.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM, at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon, moved "That the Corporation argees with the Director of Public Instruction and the Joint Schools' Committee that the arrangements for inspection as proposed in the six conditions specified in para. 3 of the Educational Inspector's letter of the 12th May, 1890, are the best practicable, and sanctions their adoption. That the pay of the two Deputy Inspectors be fixed at Rs. 125 per mensem, rising by 5 annual increments to Rs. 175 per mensem, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem, and that on receipt of the sanction of Government, the Joint Schools' Committee be authorised to provide the funds for the current year, according to this scale, by re-appropriation out of their balance. At the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, the words "Government contributing a moiety of the cost" were added to Mr. Kirkham's proposition after the words "with a travelling allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem." Several amendments were moved for postponement and withdrawn in favour of one by Mr. R. D. Settna to the effect that the consideration of the subject be postponed until a reply was received from Government to the communication of the Corporation on the whole question of the cost of Primary Education. On a vote being taken however, Mr. Kirkham's motion was carried.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon Colonel Merewether moved, "That, as suggested by the Commissioner, sanction be given, under section 85 (2) (*a*) of the Municipal Act, to the appointment of Surgeon H. C. L. Arnim, of the Indian Medical Department, as Acting Health Officer, during Surgeon-Major Weir's absence on privilege leave. That, under section 74 (2) (*c*) of the Municipal Act the salary of the Acting Health Officer be fixed at Rs. 1,200 per mensem, inclusive of all claims for pension, contribution," &c. Dr. Cowasjee then moved as an amendment "that sanction be given, under section 85 (2) (*a*) of the Municipal Act, to the appointment of Surgeon-Major Kirtikar as Acting Health Officer during Surgeon-Major Weir's absence on privilege leave. That, under section 74 (2) (*c*) of the Municipal Act, the salary of the Acting Health Officer be fixed at Rs. 1,200 per mensem, inclusive of all claims for pension contributions, &c., and that Government be requested to place the services of Surgeon-Major Pinkerton at the disposal of the Corporation." The Municipal Commissioner believed a man like Dr. Arnim could not be of much service were he only appointed for three months, but they had to look further than that, as they had to look for a young energetic man to succeed Dr. Weir when the time came, as he had no doubt Dr. Weir's abilities and qualifications would raise him to a higher position than he already held. Dr. Weir was a young man when he came to Bombay, and as he had learned Bombay, so would Dr. Arnim. On a vote being taken 31 voted for Dr. Cawasjee's amendment, and 4 against it.

THE *Times* understands that Maharajah Dhuleep Singh having recently expressed deep regret for the course of hostility which he has pursued toward this country since 1886, her Majesty, by the advice of her Ministers, has been graciously pleased to accord her pardon to him. The Maharajah, who is recovering from a paralytic attack, will, it is believed, shortly return to England.

THE Commander-in-Chief has selected Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., now in Command of a first-class district in Bengal, for the post of Quartermaster-General, vacant on Oct. 1 by the appointment of Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., as Adjutant-General. Sir T. D. Baker, who formerly served in the Royal Irish Regiment, and has had considerable experience on the staff, has only recently left England for India.

RECENT enquiries into the number of lepers in India give the following results:—There are 71,287 lepers in the Bengal Presidency, 13,944 in Madras, and 13,842, in Bombay. This does not include the Native States, and it gives an average of fifty-four lepers for every hundred thousand of the inhabitants. This general average, of course, admits of considerable variation in different districts. The figures are given in detail in one of the admirable letters of the Calcutta Health Society.

The *Star* is quite wrong in stating that "the people" had to pay for the Duke of Connaught's recent tour, writes *Truth*. All the travelling and other expenses were paid by the Duke himself. It is sheer nonsense to denounce the Duke of Connaught's appointment to the Portsmouth command as a job, for, as I remarked last week, the expenses there are far more than the emoluments, and the post will certainly cost him several thousands a year. As a matter of fact, there is not a single Lieutenant-General on the list who would have accepted the command, which is a post more dignified and onerous than lucrative.

WONDERFUL men are the mounted police of North West Canada! They number in all about a thousand men, and are equipped with 394 horses and 24 ponies. It is reckoned that the frontier which they steadily patrol from Emerson to the Rocky Mountains covers a distance of eight hundred miles. Along this immense border line they are engaged in suppressing raiding, cattle-stealing and smuggling, and protecting peaceable settlers. They also see that the Indians do not leave their reserves, and keep a watch on their actions generally. The maintenance of the ordinance against starting fire on the prairie, with the punishment of offenders, is another of their important duties. Altogether, they are responsible for the preservation of law and order throughout a district of upwards of three hundred thousand square miles.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

CONFLICT AT ISMID.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 8.

News reaches here of an affray between Armenians and gendarmes at Baghtchedjik near Ismid, in which five of the latter were killed. Turkish troops have been despatched to the scene of the disturbance.

EMIN PASHA.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 8.

Emin Pasha has arrived at Unycanyembe.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FLOODS AT PRAGUE.

VIENNA, SEPT. 7.

A decree of the Emperor Francis Joseph authorizes the outlay of two million florins towards the repairing of the damage done by the floods at Prague, and relieving those who have suffered by them.

MANŒUVRES IN WESTERN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 7.

The Czar has started to attend the manœuvres in Volhynia.

The *Novœ Vremya* denies that the selection of the Province of Volhynia, bordering on Austria, as the scene of the manœuvres implies hostile views towards that country.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 8.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla on his first tour on the 15th October straight to Bombay.

THE ATTOCK CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

Brigadier-General Keen will command the Northern Force, and Sir William Lockhart the Southern in the Attock manœuvres; Major-General Lord Frankfort acting as chief umpire probably.

THE ACCIDENT TO A BRIDGE.

The accident to the bridge on the Eastern Bengal Railway is now telegraphed to be not so serious, two pieces only sunk, and the embankment on one side was uninjured. It is expected that communication will be restored by next Wednesday.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

The Horticultural Exhibition has been postponed on account of the present flowerless condition of Poona gardens, owing to the unpropitious weather.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

The Poona Flower Show has been postponed owing to the unpropitious weather and the flowerless condition of Poona gardens. The date, however, will be fixed hereafter.

CRICKET: GANESHKHIND *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

The cricket match to-day, at Ganeshkhind, between the Government House and the Poona Gymkhana was played on a mat wicket. Poona, winning the toss, went in first and scored 211 runs. Lord Harris was successful in taking four wickets and Private Sharpe six. Rain came down heavily during the game, and the match, therefore, ended in favour of Poona. Mr. Leslie's bowling for the Poona side was very effective.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 7.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix arrived from Bombay to-day.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nizam arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Lombardy (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

Mail steamer Lombardy, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The pressure continues to change by small amounts; it is increased in North-West India, Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Arrakan, and Upper Burma and decreased elsewhere. Owing to the rise in the north and fall in the south gradients have decreased, but otherwise there is no change in the general distribution. Readings are low in the centre of the Bay. Winds blow westerly to north-westerly generally, but cyclonic around the Bay, and southerly in Bengal. The force is below the normal. Temperature is high in all the Provinces except in Madras. Rain is fairly general in the Peninsula and Burma. Scattered showers have fallen in Bengal, elsewhere the weather is fine. Negapatam reports two, Sholapur, Cuddapah, Cuddalore and Diamond Island over one inch.

GENERAL MENABREA has addressed to the French Government a Memorandum drawn up by the Italian Government concerning the institution of an International Sanitary Service to prevent the importation of epidemics from Asia through the Red Sea and Suez Canal. The Italian proposal consists, first, in the institution of an International Permanent Commission, charged with the direction of the sanitary service of the Red Sea; secondly, in the institution of two International Sanitary Bureaus, charged with the medical inspection of vessels entering the Red Sea from the Indian Ocean, and of those entering the Mediterranean from the Red Sea. The first of these Bureaus would be established on the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, the second in the neighbourhood of Suez. Thirdly, there would be created beside each of these Bureaus an International Sanitary Station, in which vessels could be subjected to all desirable quarantine measures and be properly disinfected. The International Commission would be composed of delegates from each nation, and should be strictly technical.

As the coach from Windermere to Patterdale was crossing Kirkstone Pass on Tuesday, 19th ult., one of the wheels broke, the coach was upset, and two of the passengers lost their lives. A Kendal correspondent, telegraphing this morning, says that the coach, which was heavily laden, reached the Kirkstone Pass about noon. From this place there is a rough dangerous descent, and the driver placed the slipper on the off hind wheel. When near Kirkstone Foot the near wheel gave way, the coach was overturned, and the passengers were thrown to the ground. Two were crushed under the coach, and so terribly injured that they died immediately on being released. Their names are Elizabeth Marianne Robson, thirty-nine years of age, wife of Mr. William Robson, of Balfour-road, Highbury New Park, London; and Ada Digby Johnstone, aged nine years, daughter of Mr. Digby Johnstone, Broad Oak, Troutbeck. Many of the other passengers were hurt, but not seriously. The coroner's jury has found a verdict of accidental death.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 22.

THE dreariest of all the sessions since the present Parliament came into existence expired peacefully on Monday, unwept, unhonoured, and unsung. Both parties agree in their descriptions of the barren character of the late session, though of course they differ as to the causes of sterility. The Liberals say the failure of her Majesty's Ministers to pass a single measure of first-class importance is due to their own incapacity and bungling. The Conservatives though some of hem are in discreet enough to publicly admit that Mr. Goschen's scheme to buy out the publicans was a mistake—the immortal Balzac says that husbands and governments ought never to confess a fault—attribute the break-down of the Ministerial programme to that unscrupulous conduct of the obstructionists. An impartial politician—there are not many of the species to be found—would say that there is truth in both statements, though it is by no means certain that there was more than the customary "obstruction," a much-abused word, and in any case the Government are primarily to blame for promising three times as much as it was humanly possible for them to perform. If the Session of 1890 is remembered it will not be for the work done inside Parliament, but for that accomplished outside by Lord Salisbury as Foreign Secretary. As was natural two-thirds of the Queen's Speech dismissing "My Lords and Gentlemen" from their arduous labours is confined to recording the activity of the one department of State which this year has completely justified its existence. Whatever else may be said about the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury no one can help admiring it from one point of view. The most devoted follower of Mr. Gladstone cannot complain at any rate of the quantity of business transacted by our present Premier and Foreign Secretary. Since the prorogation the previously respectable list of *faits accomplis* has been swollen by the conclusion of the negotiations with the Portuguese authorities. The *Standard* was the only paper that yesterday announced the signing of the Agreement between the two Powers; and this morning it follows up its previous announcement with an outline of the terms agreed upon which mentions one or two important points omitted from the particulars published by its contemporaries. The principal conductors of the *Times* are probably away on their holidays, and for their credit it is to be hoped that they are. Possibly the gentlemen of Printing House Square were caught napping owing to the misleading language employed in the Queen's Speech. "An agreement for the delineation of other territories in Africa is," Parliament was told, "under discussion with the Government of Portugal." At that time the discussion stage had been passed, and the Agreement only awaited the signatures to make it binding. There has not been sufficient time to thoroughly examine the document in all its bearings, even if we were in possession of the full text, but the comments here so far as they go, are, on the whole, favourable to the arrangement. The same up to the present is exactly the case in Lisbon; so we may venture to hope that the bitter feeling against this country that has prevailed in the Lusitanian Kingdom since the exploits of Major Serpa Pinto compelled England to put her foot down will disappear to be followed by a resumption of the old friendly relations. Although Lord Salisbury has disposed of several troublesome questions, perhaps the most troublesome of all yet remains to be dealt with. I refer of course to the dispute with America about the seal fisheries. In her speech the Queen is made to say that she has offered to the President of the United States to submit to arbitration the questions of difference that have arisen respecting jurisdiction in Behrings Sea, but although Mr. Secretary Blaine is not just now in a very conciliatory mood, nobody despairs of some *modus vivendi* being arrived at before matters proceed to a dangerous extremity.

A second article on the subject of our diplomatic relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan was published in Tuesday's issue of the *Times*. The authorship of the two communications is credited to a gentleman who has made a special study of Asiatic politics, and who is sometimes supposed to reflect the views of the India Office. Whether on this occasion he is writing under inspiration from head-quarters is open to question; indeed, I am informed by those who ought to know that in spite of the rather authoritative tone adopted by the writer he is merely expressing his own private opinions and not the conclusions of responsible persons.

To the dearth of exciting news is due the sensational way some of the papers are treating the case of cholera reported from the East End. I say the case of cholera, but there seems to be some doubt if the patient is really suffering from "true cholera." Mr. W. H. Power, of the Local Government Board, who has investigated the facts, is undecided. He declares that the symptoms although clinically undistinguishable from genuine cholera are from time to time observed in cases of *cholera nostras* such as occur annually at this time of the year in London and other great towns. The Duke of Argyll steamer on which Teigh was employed left Calcutta on the 21st of June, but it is suggested that he might have contracted the disease through going ashore at Port Said. The captain of the vessel pooh-poohs the notion that the man is suffering from Asiatic cholera, stoutly affirming that "it is nothing but a case of painter's colic." With so many medical men in this country who have had much practical experience of Asiatic cholera and some of whom are distinguished authorities on this terrible complaint there ought to be no difficulty whatever in saying what it is Teigh is suffering from. In the crowded district surrounding Poplar Hospital, where he is undergoing medical treatment, there is some alarm, but neither there nor elsewhere are the public panic-stricken though they might be excused if they were so, considering how calculated the comments of certain journals are to frighten nervous people. The *Star*, which under its new management appears to be more inclined than ever to find in Socialism a panacea for the poverty and distress prevailing in our midst, draws a harrowing picture of the conditions under which so many of our fellow-creatures live, conditions which the Radical evening paper contends make them peculiarly liable to cholera if unfortunately we should have an epidemic. "Belgravia," it goes on to say, "will not suffer. It can fly north, south, east, and west, and though here and there the cholera fiend will catch it there is no such pitiless and blind vengeance for outraged law as will be executed on the East-End. The sinner will escape the sinned against will have to pay to the uttermost farthing." Some people may be weak enough to think that all the "sinners" are not at the West-End. The corrupt Vestryman and the heartless Sweater for example are not ordinarily dwellers in aristocratic Belgravia.

The announcement respecting Maharaja Dhuleep Singh that appeared in yesterday's issue of the *Times* but in no other morning journal is, I understand, authentic. "We understand," says the *communique*, "that Maharaja Dhuleep Singh having recently expressed deep regret for the cause of hostility which he has pursued towards this country since 1886 her Majesty, by the advice of her Ministers, has been graciously pleased to accord her pardon to him. The Maharaja, who is recovering from a paralytic attack will, it is believed, shortly return to England." An evening paper hints in a slightly mysterious way at some "gentleman from the Punjab," who is supposed to have been partially instrumental in bringing about the reconciliation, but the Maharaja's repentance was actually prompted more by his illness more than anything else. It is satisfactory to learn that he is mending, and although he may not at first at all events be able to resume the position he once occupied in this country he will find on his return everybody be disposed to let bygones be bygones. Apart from his public action, which was as insane as it was inexcusable, the Maharaja when he took flight from England came in for a great deal of criticism which he did not entirely deserve. Circumstances since brought under my notice so far to exonerate him from one of the charges that created a great deal of prejudice against the misguided potentate. The magnanimity displayed to Dhuleep Singh by the Queen-Empress has been well received here, and will no doubt make a good impression throughout India, as another illustration of the clemency for which our present Sovereign is so conspicuous among the rulers of the world. It will be remembered that sometime after he went away Dhuleep Singh's consort died. He subsequently married again in Paris. It has never been, I believe, exactly stated who the present Maharanee is. She is I understand of English birth, and was it is said at one time a Gaiety actress. The Maharaja has two children by his second wife.

Mr. Malabari has succeedad in securing a fair amount of attention for his proposed social reforms. Some influential journals have published leading articles supporting his demand for the protection of child-wives, and he has got together a committee of very distinguished persons. But the point is, will the work go on when Mr. Malabari returns to Bombay? He seems to have some misgivings himself, for in a letter to the *Times*, this morning, thanking the Press for its help, he somewhat significantly says, "I trust your interest will last."

I hear that next Session the attention of Parliament is likely to be called to the alleged injustice inflicted upon the Uncovenanted officers of the Indian Financial Department, though being deprived of the Accountant-Generalships, now exclusively reserved for members of the Covenanted Service.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Dock Strike last Sunday was not a very imposing affair, and only attracted a small amount of attention outside the workmen's club. Mr. John Burns, whose middle-class friends are subscribing to prevent his return to the workshop, was of course the hero of the demonstration in Hyde Park, but somehow or other he does not seem to be quite so popular with the masses as he was a few months ago. Working class leaders in this country like modern French Statesmen are soon used up. Men who ten or a dozen years ago occupied as prominent a position in what is called the labour world, as Mr. John Burns occupies to-day, are now living in comparative obscurity and might almost be dead so far as the public interest in their doings is concerned. The handsome testimonial just presented to Mr. George Livesey serves to emphasize the confession of Mr. John Burns and his friends that they have not had everything their own way. In the meantime it must be some consolation to the wicked capitalists to know that while they are disliked by the head of the "new labour movement," the chief of the "ancient trade unionists" are positively hated. Outsiders may be excused if they fail to appreciate the distinction between one form of trade unionism and another. The difference appears to be one of persons rather than principles. When Mr. John Burns and Mr. Ben Tillete are able to tack M.P., after their names, they will be as much the objects of envy as the Broadhursts, the Howells, and the Rowlands are at present. In some respects strange though it may seem working men are not infinitely superior to the rest of mankind. That those who wish to succeed should be jealous of the men who have already succeeded is a weakness common to every class of human beings.

The selection of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught for the command at Portsmouth is generally popular. In fact, the only objection that I have met with has come from a certain evening paper, which cannot in any way claim to represent the views of military officers. The ground on which the appointment has been attacked is singularly infelicitous for as even the editor of *Truth* admits the General who commands the Southern Military District spends a great deal more than he receives. The talk about "favouritism," "injustice to deserving men," and so forth is amusing to those who know the facts, but it misleads people who are ignorant. But, of course, any argument is good enough when a purpose has to be served, and those who object to Monarchical institutions are not always discreet. We had an instance of their indiscretion the other day in the opposition offered to the payment of a trifling portion of the funeral expenses of the Duchess of Cambridge. The honourable gentlemen who took up this matter for the sake of having a fling at the Royal Family—one of her Majesty's "faithful Commons" suggested that the amount should be charged to the Poor Law Guardians of the Parish in which the Duchess died—must feel rather humiliated now they know that the relatives of the late Princess wished to pay the money out of their own pockets but were officially overruled.

Some of your readers on the Bengal side will be interested to learn that Mr. Birkmyre is likely to occupy a seat in the next Parliament. He is at present visiting the Highland with the view of contesting Ross and Cromarty in the place of Dr. Roderick Macdonald who does not intend to offer himself for re-election. Another Anglo-Indian Mr. Patrick MacFadyen, formerly President of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, aspires to Parliamentary honours. He was to have opposed Mr. J. W. Malcolm in Argyllshire, but he has just withdrawn his candidature, in order it is rumoured to fight in a London constituency. Like Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. MacFadyen is, so far as Home politics at all events are concerned, a strong Liberal.

The new number of "The Journal of Indian Art" is a veritable *edition de luxe*. It is double the usual size, and includes no fewer than 32 beautifully-executed illustrations, which form an admirable supplement to the new issue of Sir George Birdwood's valuable *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*. Sir George Birdwood has written an admirable introduction to the plates, which he has divided into two groups, documentary and architectural. The whole publication reflects the highest credit on all concerned in its production.

A Parliamentary return published to-day bring out the painful fact that no fewer than 27 persons died from starvation or from causes produced by privation in the Metropolitan district last year. The actual number was possibly even higher for, owing to the death of one of the coroners, the return is not quite complete. In three of the cases death is reported to have been accelerated by alcoholism. One of the poor creatures, a woman of 37, who had been deserted by her husband, died shortly after her admission to Holloway Prison, to which she was committed for sleeping in the cellar of an empty house "without any visible means of subsistence." Another, a French interpreter, named Henry Laurent, was only 34 years old; he died in the Poland-street Workhouse in the heart of the French colony.

It may interest some of your readers to learn that M. Terrien de La Couperie, whose name is well-known in connection with Oriental studies, has recently obtained a certificate of naturalisation. M. de La Couperie (as we must now style him) by his scholarly attainments and literary utility, reflects honour on the land of his adoption which cannot perhaps be said of all naturalized British subjects. The total number of aliens who transferred themselves into Englishmen last year was just under 300. Of these only a dozen or so Frenchmen, the majority were of course of German parentage. Two or three are natives of Morocco. Other nations represented are Russia, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, the Netherlands, the United States of America (not very numerously), Italy, Greece, Switzerland, and Sweden. The comparatively small number of Frenchmen in the list just issued is I believe not at all out of the common; indeed the number is larger than usual. As France is our nearest neighbour it might be thought that the percentage would be much higher than it is. One of the causes may be due to the fact that the labour market in France is not so over-crowded as it is in some other countries. The intense patriotism of our friends across the Channel has probably even still more to do with the fact that so few of them even when they come to reside permanently in England abandon their allegiance to France. A French writer of distinction says:—"*Un republican est toujours plus attaché à sa patrie qu'un sujet à la sienne, par la raison qu'on aime mieux son bien que celui de son maitre.*" It would perhaps be too flattering to French Republicans to accept our experience of aliens as a confirmation of the words just quoted but it is within my personal knowledge that one of the Frenchmen who have during the past twelve months become subject of Queen Victoria was prompted to take that step, mainly if not entirely by hatred of the existing regime in France.

SIR ALBERT ROLLIT, M.P., acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 170 for the Balaclava Relief Fund, contributed through the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

WE have had a great deal to be thankful for in the week now drawing to a close, and very little to grumble about. In fact, about the only reasonable ground of complaint that I can discover by a tremendous process of cross-examination of all those who have resorted to our Vanity Fair, is that the roads are very dusty. Of this fact there is no doubt. After a pretty prolonged continuance of rainy days, which made our imperturbable and unimpaired cheerfulness extremely creditable to us all, we have had a month or so of the most lovely weather. Of course you have to keep an eye on your thermometer in the middle of the day, just to see that the mercury does not attempt any liberties; but a little judicious management generally succeeds in preserving discipline in that direction, the air is fresh and invigorating, the sunshine bright and cheerful, the nights cool and refreshing. Everything combines to make life here seem one long unbroken holiday. The river has subsided to its ordinary dimensions, and forms a delightful evening playground. The landscape is most attractive with the purple ghats, standing out against the sky, Parbati looming like a mediæval castle in the middle distance, and in the foreground the river with its wooded banks, over which the lights and shades dance and flicker in the gleam of the setting sun. But in the Deccan, if you have dry weather and all the accompanying pleasures that it brings with it, you must have the dust as well. So it really is high time that the Cantonment Magistrate, or whatever other authorities are responsible for the climatic conditions of the Poona season, should bestir themselves a bit and enable us to drive about in comfort by watering the roads. This is really all that there is to growl about. We have had our usual great variety of entertainments and amusements, indoors and out, and we are none of us a bit the worse for any of them. The theatrical season has opened at last, and we have all been to see the great Terpsichorean effort of Brown and the Brahmins, a burletta in one act. The first performance took place on the day that I sent you my last letter, and it was repeated on Thursday, with additions, as the notice in the Poona papers informed us, in the shape of local allusions and a song and dance for the six ladies in the dance "Pretty Popsy Wopsy!" Don't mistake this for anything irrelevant or irreverent. It is only the plaintive refrain of the melody which forms the accompaniment to the new dance. The first performance was received with a high degree of praise from an appreciative audience, but nevertheless the notice in the local paper concluded with a strong recommendation to those who wished to see the burlesque to do so that night, as the performance could not be repeated. As a nation, we are nothing if not lovers of custom and tradition; and it is the rule on the London stage to precede a burlesque or melodrama by a regulation farce, with the object apparently of pacifying the gallery until the upper ten, who dislike being hurried over their dinner, have taken their seats for the regular business of the evening. Anyhow not much notice, as a rule, is paid to this part of the performance. Out here it has another advantage, for the architectural design of the theatre gives the audience the full benefit of the roll of carriages and vociferous orders to the Jehus of late arrivals; and it would be a pity to have the opening scenes of the *piece de resistance* spoilt by interruptions of this kind. So custom and expediency alike pointing to the advisability of an introductory farce, a "Regular Fix" no doubt answered the purpose as well as any other. In fact, better than most others, for it was written strictly in accordance with the usual custom which ordains that a play should be composed for the benefit of our particular actor, the other parts being merely of a subordinate nature, such as the delightful pieces written for dear old Charles Matthews in days gone by. This made it still more appropriate to the Indian stage. The chief part, that of Mr. Hugh de Brass, was taken by Colonel Cowper, who was very successful in his delineation of the character in which he is most natural, *viz.*, Colonel Cowper himself. The plot of this play appears to be founded upon the old joke in *Punch*, which represents a man who is invited to a children's party going into the house on his hands and knees to amuse the young people, but finds to his consternation that he has entered the wrong house. In this case, Mr. Hugh de Brass has, apparently, been dining not wisely but too well, and finds himself the next morning in his evening clothes in someone else's drawing-room. The complications that ensue when the inmates of the house discover him, and he attempts to explain his presence by various mendacious and conflicting statements, reflect great credit on the composer's inventive faculties. The involuntary trespasser is put into a regular fix by the fact that a bailiff is on his track, and has spotted his whereabouts, and cuts off his retreat. All things come to an end in time, and so did the farce; but after the orchestral performance during the interlude, and the bell rang us to our seats, we thought that the Lancers, entitled "Brown and the Brahmins," were going to prove an exception, and that we should never get to the burlesque at all. However, our patience was at last rewarded; and we derived a great deal of enjoyment out of the show. The piece was admirably mounted, the sea-scene being beautifully painted, while the dresses were exquisitely arranged. The grouping was very pretty, and the glances, though perhaps rather too simple in their movements, were gratefully executed. The appearance of the chorus ladies was worthy of all admiration, and the only fault to be found with their singing was that it was not audible enough except to those in the front seats. The piece bore some resemblance to the "Great Mogul" played at the comedy, when the brothers Roberts and Phyllis Brough were masquerading as Orientals in India, and the former sang his inimitable song, the "Dotlet of my eye." Mr. Brown and the Brahmins, two Englishmen, have become naturalised subjects of King Tomidod the Tremendous, who rules over an undiscoverable island, one of them occupying the position of court physician extraordinary, and the other that of court embalmer. For some reason or other the king's daughter has not managed to secure a husband, the suit of Captain Pop, of the Island's Cavalry, being interdicted by her irate parent. Then the trouble begins, for the two naturalised Englishmen are to lose their heads unless they can procure an eligible suitor. But a *deus ex machina* appears in the form of a ship-wrecked English grocer, named Brown, who is promptly seized upon by the trembling pair of officials, and dressed in the garb of a Brahmin like themselves, and forced to pay his court to the princess. But the princess and Captain Pop bethink themselves of a stratagem worthy of Romeo and Juliet, only more successful than that attempted by the unhappy lovers of Verona. The princess is reported to be dead, and under the laws of the island, when one of two engaged persons dies, the survivor has to be buried with the defunct. Brown's dismay when he hears of his fate is worthy of the gentlemen condemned to be executed by the Mikado, for causing the death of the heir-apparent. But Captain Pop generously offers to take his place, and boldly walks into the princess's tomb, only to emerge with the living princess on his arm, when the stern parent relents, and everything ends happily. The plot is a very slight one, and is hardly sufficient for the accessories in the way of singing and dances. The play went smoothly enough, but there was a certain want of vivacity and animation. A little more is expected of a chorus than merely to look pretty. However, whatever shortcomings there may have been were more of omission than commission. Keemo-Kimo's topical song was admirable, and we should have liked some more of it. By the by, *que le diantre allait-t-il faire dans cette galere*? The chorus of Hindoo policemen in the yellow head-dress of the Bombay force were excellent. On the whole, we had a pleasant evening enough, but to parody my esteemed *confrere* Thaddeus O'Toole the performance was rather suggestive of Gaiety and water.

The other great event of the week was the Civil Service ball on Monday last, at the Gymkhana. This was the first *bal poudre* that there has been in Poona for several seasons, and it was an unqualified success. Nothing had been left undone to decorate the ball-room, in the way of lamps and hangings, flowers and shrubs of all sorts; but what was needed in the way of outward ornament to beautify the room, when its doors were opened to such a galaxy of female loveliness? The general effect was perfectly charming; and one after the other seemed the prettiest face and the most ravishing costume in the room. Perhaps one who had been as a princess to a fancy ball, and who looked every inch the princess on the occasion, may be singled out for dignity and grace. Some of the dresses were almost a complete disguise, especially when wigs and flowing curls were brought into requisition; and it caused some ingenuity to recognise one's own familiar friends. There had been a good deal of rain in the afternoon, but the Civil Service made excellent arrangements for the weather in the evening, and provided us with a beautiful starlight night. The tennis ground was most tastely laid out with rows of Japanese lanterns, and pathways; and sofas were arranged here and there at discreet distances from each other. In spite of the illuminations, shady and sequestered nooks were not wanting. The supper was a work of art, and the *menu* showed me how completely I had forgotten my French after half a life-time in the gorgeous East. The best proof of the excellence of the *cuisine* and wine is that I have not found any one who owned to a head the next morning. This was the first ball this season at which the names of the dances were given on the programme, and this is a detail which it is a pity to overlook. The musical selection was excellent. Besides some new tunes we had our dear old friends Dorothy, and Toi, Dream Faces, Pinafore, Bitter Sweet, Under the Stars, Hypatia, Mikado, Estudiantina, and to finish up with that rattling galop John Peel. What a pity that such a delightful dance is a thing of the past. On Friday there was another of the jolly and enjoyable dances at the Bombay Infantry Mess. These entertainments are thoroughly appreciated. The polo dinner, which was on at the same time, kept a certain number of people away from this one, but that made it all the better fun for those who had the good luck to be there. As much pains had been taken to beautify the verandahs and compound, and place tents and couches everywhere, and put up coloured lamps, as if it was for the most swagger of balls; and as we all very well know the officers and ladies of the three gallant regiments made the best of hosts and hostesses. Enough is as good as a feast, and there was no Gymkhana dance this week. The polo dinner on Friday was a scene of great conviviality, and the cricket dinner in connection with the Cheltenham match this evening is likely to be equally merry.

The great polo tournament is a thing of the past. There has been excellent play, and the matches have excited the greatest interest. By-the-bye, is it owing to Sir Frederick Robert's latest order on the subject of polo that the polo ponies of our cavalry regiment are advertised for sale? When the prices are advertised at Rs. 800 for a pony, it certainly does look as if it was time to interfere. It was seen at an early stage of the tournament that the Veterinary Class was very strong; and on Monday in their semi-final match (to use the scientific term) they beat the Third Cavalry pretty easily by 6 goals to 2. On Friday, however, they were defeated by the 13th Hussars, the only remaining team, by 4 goal to 3, the Hussars thus carrying off the challenge cup.

The fox-hounds, after actually achieving a kill on the occasion of their last meet, had rather a poor day on Monday, when they met near Hirapsar, on the Sholapur Road. The fact is the ground is getting too dry for the scent to lie much. A fox was viewed, but the hounds did not come up to time, and a retreat had to be sounded. But it was the most delicious morning for an early ride, and this perhaps satisfied the few enthusiasts who had left their comfortable beds in order to scramble up and down the rugged hills skirted by the Southern Mahratta Railway. There have been some more tennis tournaments, but even your own correspondent cannot be ubiquitous; and I must confess my ignorance of who is losing or winning.

Strange are the ups and downs of cricket. We get licked by the Parsees and the Bombay Hindoos and the Y. M. C. A., but made a splendid score against Secunderabad; and now we are cutting no end of a dash against the Old Cheltonians, or as the local paper prefers to print them, the Old Cheltmans. The match began on Friday, and Poona going in first scored no less than 247, of which five scores were large ones, including 101 by Colonel Rhodes. The Colonel unfortunately sprained his leg at an early period of his innings, and had to have a man to run for him during the remainder, but he managed to continue his innings in first-rate style. Cheltenham went in at four o'clock, and put together 101 for five wickets down, so at the end of the first day it was any body's match. However, the fates were propitious to the home team, and Poona scored a victory by nine wickets, and every one thought each other jolly good fellows. So all ended as it should. The week finished up with a good day's racing, styled the Volunteers and Merchants' Gymkhana Meeting, the last event on the card being a donkey's race. Next week we have Robert Macaire to look forward to, as well as a Gymkhana dance on Tuesday, and a Gymkhana meeting at Ganesh Khind on Wednesday afternoon Boy! get me a peg and a cheroot, as I have finished this terrible letter!

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent X. has somewhat of the impracticable nature of Abbé Sieges in him. Your correspondent has built an edifice on the basis of his own figures, and when he is told that even on the basis of his own calculation his figures are wrong to the extent of over a *crore* of rupees, he turns round and says so much the worse for the figures; and that somehow they will come right in the end. He then wanders into the regions of hypothesis as to what the rate of exchange would be. I have nothing to say to his anticipations for a rise of the rate of exchange, or the proper directions for the application of the surplus. What I stated was that to realize a further surplus of Rx. 20,90,000, the rise required for the rest of the year, over Sir John Gorst's figure of 1*s.* 6·5*d.* is not 2·25*d.* but 4·5*d.*, or the India Council ought to be able to sell from August forward to the end of the financial year, not at 1*s.* 8¾*d.*, but at 1*s.* 11*d.* But the month of August is left behind, and giving for August an average of 1*s.* 8¼*d.* to realise your correspondent's figure, it requires during the rest of the year sales even at a higher figure than 1*s.* 11*d.*

I will not dispute with your correspondent the rates for "ready and forward which will measure the strength of confidence in commercial circles on the point," but simply state that, like all things human, commercial confidence is an uncertain quantity. The "strength of confidence" was shown by bankers and merchants during last January and February by selling ready Demand Bills two farthings higher than they were buying for June and July, with Secretary Windom's Budget statement and minute before them, which went much further than the Silver Bill actually passed, and the avalanche of Silver legislation in some form or other hanging over them!!

If your correspondent anticipates the sale of Bills for the next seven months at an average of over 1*s.* 11*d.* then the surplus of Rx. 20,90,000 would certainly be realized over Sir John Gorst's figure, but it would be by a rise of 4·5*d.* and not 2·25*d.* over his figure. Let me assure your correspondent that his figures and statements will have a better acceptance by the public when he candidly accepts corrections or sits silent under them.—Yours, &c.,

September 8. S.

"AN UGLY POLICE WART."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anticipating your courtesy in allowing this to see daylight in your valuable columns, I proceed. During my long residence in Bombay times out of number have I passed a most primitive looking village hut, midway on the road leading from the Queen's Statue to Money School, called Esplanade Road, doing duty as a policemen's crib. In these days of all manner of projected improvements, and what not, would it be suggesting too much to the powers that be to replace this ungainly *chupra* by something decent and civilised; such as must certainly be at once a thing of beauty to the most popular drive and by far the most frequented and important road, especially of an evening, and a joy for ever to the policeman and them that come after. The Tramway Company's neat and well-built stands redound much to their credit, (though not the overpacking of 5 passengers in one bench or seat, but this by the way)—and something on the same principle, I mean the wood-built arrangements, would just meet the requirement. We trust this will commend itself to the proper authorities, and rid the fair prospect of the only blemish that meets the EYES.

THE Government of India has ruled that when it is proposed to grant to any officer for special work of any description a bonus or honorarium which will require the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, the consent of the Government of India in the Finance Department must be obtained to the payment of a specific sum before the work is begun.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconochie, and S. O'B. Banks, Colonels G. L. C. Merewether, and W. H. Wilson, Captains Sir H. Morland, and W. P. Walshe, Drs. Thomas Blaney, E. F. Underwood, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Kavasjee Pestonjee, Barjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, and Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, the Hons. Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani and Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, A. M. Gubbay, T. B. Kirkham, J. R. Duxbury, J. P. Watson, Amirudin Tyabjee, Anandrao, Narayen Vasudeo, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Hasambhai Visram, Jugmohandas Vandrawandas, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Purshothumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldass Nathubhoy, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Darashaw Ratanjee Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulje Wacha, Elappa Balaram, Goverdhandas Khatao Makanjee, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, and Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING HEALTH OFFICER.

Colonel Merewether moved:—"That, as suggested by the Commissioner, sanction be given, under section 85 (2) (*a*) of the Municipal Act, to the appointment of Surgeon H. C. L. Arnim, of the Indian Medical Department, as Acting Health Officer, during Surgeon-Major Weir's absence on privilege leave. That under section 74 (2) (*c*) of the Municipal Act the salary of the Acting Health Officer be fixed at Rs. 1,200 per mensem, inclusive of all claims for pension, contribution, &c."—The Municipal Commissioner, he said, had been in correspondence with the Surgeon-General as to the most suitable officer to be appointed, and after much consideration the Surgeon-General considered that the wisest thing would be to appoint Surgeon H. C. L. Arnim. He was young and active, and was considered in every way a suitable officer for the appointment.

Dr. Banks seconded the motion.

Colonel Wilson was of opinion they ought to be guided by the recommendation of the Medical Department. The Surgeon-General was an officer appointed by Government to look after the civil administration of the Presidency, and no doubt had full knowledge of the qualifications of the officers serving under him. It appeared to him they ought to give very great weight to his recommendation.

The President said it was quite competent for any other member of the Corporation to bring forward any other name.

Dr. Cowasjee moved "that sanction be given, under section 85 (2) (*a*) of the Municipal Act, to the appointment of Surgeon-Major Kirtikar as Acting Health Officer during Surgeon-Major Weir's absence on privilege leave. "That under section 74 (2) (*c*) of the Municipal Act, the salary of the Acting Health Officer be fixed at Rs. 1,200 per mensem, inclusive of all claims for pension contributions, &c., and that Government be requested to place the services of Surgeon-Major Pinkerton at the disposal of the Corporation." When the subject was discussed, Dr. Cowasjee said, at the last meeting of the Standing Committee, he pointed out that, according to the Act, it was not competent for the Standing Committee or the Municipal Commissioner or anybody else, to appoint a Health Officer. It was a right and privilege of the Corporation to appoint the Health Officer as well as the Executive Engineer of the Municipality. It was the sacred duty of the Corporation to appoint a Health Officer to look after the public health of that great commercial city, which demanded that its Health Officer should be a gentleman of great practical experience, and have a thorough knowledge of the city, of the various districts, and of its sanitary requirements. He confessed he never heard of Dr. Arnim before and he doubted if, Dr. Arnim knew a public street in Bombay. On the contrary, the name he submitted to them was that of a gentleman, who was known not only over all Bombay, but throughout the whole scientific world.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, who seconded the amendment, said he agreed with Dr. Cowasjee that the man they appointed should have a thorough knowledge of Bombay, of the sanitation of the city, and of the health improvement that would be required. If they were appointing a man permanently it might be different, but in appointing a man for only three months, it was utterly impossible that in that time, he could gain any knowledge of the city.

The Municipal Commissioner admitted the appointment was one which rested entirely with the Corporation, but still he considered it his duty to suggest the name of one whom he thought best fitted for the post, and that was what he had done. If the Corporation appointed Dr. Arnim, they should be doing precisely what Government would do themselves under the circumstances. He had himself considered the matter, along with Dr. Pinkerton, as to the filling of Dr. Weir's place. Dr. Pinkerton had told him Dr. Arnim was a very able man, as good a man in fact as his service could give them. As to the argument that Dr. Arnim knew nothing of Bombay, it would be good were the appointment for only a short time; but they would lose Dr. Weir for a considerably longer period than three months,—for a year or eighteen months, or even two years. And sorry though he were to say so, it was likely the time was not far distant when Dr. Weir's abilities and qualifications generally would raise him to some higher position than that he at present held. They had therefore to look forward to a much longer period, and the idea present to his mind in suggesting Dr. Arnim was that they would be appointing one who would in time succeed Dr. Weir. Under the circumstances it was advisable they should appoint a young man. Dr. Weir himself was a young man of but little experience when he joined the Municipality, and if they appointed Dr. Kirtikar, they could not expect to retain him for a period of anything like twenty years. Dr. Kirtikar he admitted was one of the ablest men in the Medical Department, but he had to confess, though it might give him pain to do so, he had not those abilities which were required in the Health Officer of the Municipality. His abilities, as a medical man, were beyond doubt, but he did not believe in his abilities as an administrator of a great department. Their Health Officer must be a man of science and a capable administrator. Dr. Arnim had no knowledge of Bombay, he dared to say, but he would learn Bombay as Dr. Weir learned Bombay.

Dr. Bhalchandra, who supported Dr. Cowasjee's proposition, said in the absence of any evidence as to the administrative capacity of either party proposed, the man they should appoint should be the man they knew best, and he could not understand why Dr. Kirtikar, who had been so intimately connected with Bombay, who knew every nook and corner of the city, and the conditions of health of the city, should be thought incapable or unfit by the Commissioner for the appointment of Health Officer. He—Dr. Bhalchandra—did not think that the Commissioner had, by the arguments he had used, established any claims for Dr. Arnim's appointment, and if the Corporation were to take his advice they would be taking a leap in the dark, but if the Corporation accepted Dr. Cowasjee's proposition they would be doing a wise thing. He, therefore, hoped the Corporation would exercise their prorogative and appoint Dr. Kirtikar.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji and Mr. D. E. Vacha both supported Dr. Cowasjee's motion, and on a vote being taken 31 voted for Dr. Cowasjee's amendment and 4, namely, Colonel Merewether, Colonel Wilson, Dr. Banks, and Mr. E. B. Carroll against it.

INSPECTION OF MUNICIPAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The first business in the agenda paper was the consideration of a letter, dated 14th August, 1890, from the Educational Inspector, C.D., to the President, forwarding, for the consideration of the Corporation, correspondence on the subject of providing efficient arrangements for the inspection of Municipal Primary Schools.

The following are extracts from the correspondence:—

Educational Department,
Bombay Castle, 29th April, 1890.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 7649, dated the 29th March, 1890—Reporting, in reply to Government No. 290, dated 31st January, that before Mr. R. S. Taki is confirmed it is necessary to come to an arrangement with the Municipality and the Joint Schools Committee, so as to save the expense of a double staff of Inspectors, and that he (Director) agrees in the proposals of the Educational Inspector on this point as detailed.

Resolution.—The Governor-in-Council will be glad to learn the views of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and the Joint Schools Committee on Mr. Kirkham's proposals, as well as on the alternative proposal of the payment by Government of one of the Inspectors and the payment by the Municipality of the other. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to ascertain their views, and on receipt of them to submit his own final opinion.—(Sd.) W. LEE-WARNER, Secretary to Government.

12th May, 1890.

To the Chairman, Joint Schools Committee, Bombay. Sir,—I have the honour to enclose copy of Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 953,

dated the 29th April, 1890, and to state that I am directed by Mr. Chatfield to ascertain and report the views of the Corporation and Joint Schools Committee on the question involved. (2.) That question is—"What is the best mode of providing 'the efficient arrangements' required by bye-law 6 for the inspection of the Primary Schools included in the Municipal system, both those which vest in the Corporation and those which receive grants-in-aid under the bye-laws?" As the Corporation will, no doubt, to a great extent, be guided by the opinion of the Joint Schools Committee, I would suggest, as the most convenient course, that the subject be first considered by the Committee, and your conclusions be then forwarded to the Corporation for their consideration. (3.) The proposals alluded to in the Resolution, as having been made by me and approved by Mr. Chatfield, were as follows:—

(1.) The two Deputy Inspectors shall be Municipal servants under the orders of the Joint Schools Committee.

(2.) Government and the Municipality shall share equally the cost of the salaries of the Deputies, provided that the share of Government shall in no case exceed the present expenditure of Rs. 200 per mensem.

(3.) No Deputy Inspector shall be appointed or dismissed without the concurrence of both Government and the Joint Schools Committee.

(4.) Pension contribution shall be paid.

(5.) Duplicate copies of all inspection reports shall be sent to the Educational Inspector, C.D., at the same time as to the Joint Schools Committee.

(6.) The Deputy Inspectors shall be available to assist the Educational Inspectors of Government in the examination and inspection of secondary schools as heretofore.

(7.) In submitting these proposals to the Director of Public Instruction, I observed as follows:—"I think it is most important that the Joint Schools Committee should be encouraged to nominate men of high qualifications and character and to pay them well, as they will no longer be mere Deputies under the supervision of a higher inspecting officer, but independent officers, whose judgments of schools and assessments of grants-in-aid will in most cases be final. They should, therefore, be such men as will command the confidence of both teachers and educational bodies and school managers." (5.) I need hardly say that I shall be most happy to furnish every information or assistance in my power to enable the Committee to arrive at a sound judgment on the subject.—I have, &c., (Sd.) T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D.

16th June, 1890.

To T. B. Kirkham, Esq.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated 12th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the proposals contained in it, regarding the best mode of providing efficient arrangements for the inspection of the Municipal Primary Schools, were considered at a meeting of the Joint Schools Committee, and the following resolution was carried:—"That the Committee refrain from expressing any opinion as to the financial aspect of the proposals involved in Mr. Kirkham's letter No. C. B. 1157, dated 12th ultimo, but that, as to the rest, they are in agreement with the views expressed in his letter."—I have, &c., (Sd.) N. B. Masani, Secretary, Joint Schools Committee.

30th July, 1890.

To the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee.

Sir,—With reference to correspondence ending with your No. 176, dated 16th June, 1890, I have the honour to inquire whether the Joint Schools Committee has yet sent in the papers, together with their opinion thereon, for the consideration of the Corporation, as requested at the end of para. 2 of this office No. 1157, dated the 12th May, 1890.—I have, &c.,—(Sd.) T. B. Kirkham.

No. 347 of 1890-91.

7th August, 1890.

To T. B. Kirkham, Esq.,

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that it was considered by the Joint Schools Committee at their meeting held to-day, and the following resolution was carried:—"That the Committee are of opinion that the Educational Inspector, C.D., might send his proposals regarding the best mode of providing efficient arrangement for the inspection of the Bombay Primary Schools to the Corporation direct for disposal."—I have, &c.,(Sd.) N. B. Masani.

Mr. T. B. Kirkham moved:—"That the Corporation agrees with the Director of Public Instruction and the Joint Schools Committee that the arrangements for inspection, as proposed in the six conditions specified in para. 3 of the Educational Inspector's letter of the 12th May, 1890, are the best practicable, and sanctions their adoption. That the pay of the two Deputy Inspectors be fixed at Rs. 125 per mensem rising by 5 annual increments to Rs. 175 per mensem, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem, and that on receipt of the sanction of Government, the Joint Schools Committee be authorised to provide the funds for the current year, according to this scale, by reappropriation out of their balance." Mr. Kirkham, in support of his motion, said that the Corporation had now to the great advantage of the city taken a complete possession of the system of Primary Schools in Bombay, and had now a full control over the education of their citizens. These schools numbered roughly 60 or 70, which were absolutely their own Municipal Schools, and there was probably an equal number of schools which were aided by the Municipality, so that roughly there were 150 schools which had to be managed and looked after and more or less controlled by the Municipality. These schools must be inspected in order that they might see that the teachers did their work properly and that their moneys were well spent. It was not reasonable to suppose that the eight members of the joint school committee should find time to inspect these schools, although it might be stated that these members, particularly his friend, Dr. Blaney, the chairman of the committee, devoted a good deal of their labour and time towards the promotion of primary education in a manner worthy of all praise. (Hear, hear.) But there was a limit in all these things. It was too much to ask the committee to inspect as well as to control the schools. The Corporation were bound to appoint inspectors, and the question before them was, What was the best arrangement they could make with regard to the appointment of those inspectors? Hitherto during the time that the schools were managed by the Educational Department they had two Deputy Inspectors on a comparatively low salary, who did duty under the Educational Inspector, Central Division. It was now proposed that a joint arrangement should be entered into between Government and the Municipality. It would be better if both these Deputy Inspectors were under the Joint Schools Committee and rendered their obedience to that body. He thought that there would be greater unity and greater strength in the administration of the schools if that course were adopted.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition.

At the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, the words "Government contributing a moiety of the cost" were added to Mr. Kirkham's proposition after the words "with a travelling allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem."

Mr. Dinshaw Watcha opposed the proposition, observing that Government were driving each time the thin edge of the wedge deeper and deeper into Municipal coffers, on account of primary education in Bombay. It was not obligatory on the part of the Municipality to make any provision whatsoever for the inspection of schools. He then moved an amendment to the effect that in the opinion of the Corporation all provision for the efficient arrangement for the inspection of Municipal Primary Schools ought to be borne solely by Government.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master seconded the amendment.

Dr. Blaney, the chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, observed that the School Board were of opinion that the inspectors should be made Municipal servants. (Hear, hear.) If the Committee had proper control over the inspectors, their work would probably be better performed. Up to now there was a little friction though not worth mentioning. Their secretary, he was glad to say, had turned out a very able man (Mr. Kirkham: Hear, hear) and was working his way up in a very satisfactory manner. (Applause.) The Corporation had already referred the whole matter of the pecuniary arrangements between themselves and the Government to the latter body, and it would therefore be well if the question now before the Corporation were postponed until such time as they received a reply from Government.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved an amendment to the effect that the subject be referred back to the Committee for their report on the financial aspect of the question.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee seconded the amendment.

Mr. R. D. Settna moved another amendment to the effect that the consideration of the subject be postponed until a reply was received from Government to the communication of the Corporation on the whole question of the cost of Primary Education.

Dr. Cowasjee and Mr. Watcha withdrew their amendments in favour of Mr. Settna's amendment, which was after some further discussion put to the vote and lost, Mr. Kirkham's proposition being carried.

MARBLE BUST OF THE LATE SIR FRANK SOUTER.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 28th August, 1890, from the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, asking on behalf of the Souter Memorial Fund Committee, their acceptance of a marble bust of the late Sir Frank H. Souter.

Dr. Viegas proposed that the Corporation accept, with thanks, the marble bust of the late Sir Frank H. Souter, presented by the Souter Memorial Fund Committee; that the bust be placed in the Municipal Hall with a suitable inscription, and that the President be requested to thank the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent and other gentlemen who joined with him in that presentation.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in seconding the resolution, observed that the Corporation should cheerfully and unanimously accept the bust offered by Sir Charles Sargent and others of the gallant and noble gentleman, who worked for a number of years on the Corporation and on the board of the late Town Council with great ability, zeal, tact, and judgment—(applause)—and which was testified to by the two bodies in their resolutions passed when the late lamented gentleman vacated the chair so worthily occupied by him. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried amidst loud applause.

A MARBLE BUST OF MR. OLLIVANT.

The Corporation next considered letter, dated 21st August, 1890, from Mr. P. M. Mehta, Sir Henry Morland, and Mr. M.N. Banaji to the President, requesting the Corporation to accept a marble bust of their late Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, and on its arrival from England to place the same in the Municipal Hall.

Sir Henry Morland proposed that the Corporation accept, with thanks, the marble bust of their late Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C.I.E., presented by Mr. P. M. Metha, Sir Henry Morland, and Mr. M. N. Banaji, on behalf of the subscribers to the memorial; that the bust be placed in the Municipal Hall with a suitable inscription, and that the President be requested to convey the acknowledgment of the Corporation of this presentation to Mr. Metha and other subscribers to the memorial. Sir Henry Morland said that Mr. Ollivant had too recently retired from the office of Municipal Commissioner to require any words from him as to the very valuable and enduring services rendered by him to the Corporation. It was felt by Mr. Ollivant's friends that he should not be permitted to retire without some remembrance of his great services and continued zeal for the good of the City. A number of distinguished citizens of Bombay accordingly subscribed altogether a very large sum for the purpose, and it was decided by them that Mr. Ollivant's services could not be more suitably acknowledged than by placing his marble bust in the Municipal Hall.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition, and it was carried amidst applause.

RENEWAL OF THE LEASE OF MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, the Corporation empowered the Commissioner to arrange for the renewal of the lease, of the building now occupied as Municipal Offices, for the period of two years, from 1st January, 1891, on such terms, not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per mensem, as could be settled on, the owner of the building paying for the repairs as hitherto.

VERIFICATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, the Corporation sanctioned the payment of Rs. 1,000, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of 52 steel dies, stamps, figures (1 to 10) 2 tripods and anvil, with moving fittings required in connection with the verification of weights and measures.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We should hear little of variation in University examination results and the dissatisfaction caused thereby if a better selection of examiners were made. There is a cry, and a just cry, raised owing to the appointment of medical examiners this year. The appointments were published the other day, and till then I did not believe that rumour was true. Men who have only passed the other day in a pass-class without honors or distinction have been appointed examiners this year. It is high time that the Senate should take up this matter.

One of the anatomy examiners is a licentiate of 1887, without any pretentions even to be a specialist in anatomy. At this rate any name could be taken from the list of licentiates in the calender by shaking them up in a hat.

It is simply surprising that such men should be preferred to men who have left and made their mark both in college and in their professional career. In Materia Medica there could have been no better men than Dr. Dymock (a specialist), Dr. Collie or Dr. Khory (an author on the subject), that in spite of men of the above class being available men without any University distinction should be selected is simply astounding—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1890. NON-MEDICUS.

II.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Kindly give me space in order to bring to your notice a serious mistake the Syndicate is likely to commit. It is rumoured at present that Mr. V. S. Apte, Principal, Fergusson College, is going to be appointed as an examiner of Sanskrit at the ensuing Matriculation examination. If the rumour turns out to be a fact, it will be a source of much discontent. His appointment seems to have been made on the distinct understanding that he is not connected with the High School teachers. But he does take the boys of the Matriculation Classes in Sanskrit and does prepare them for competing for the J. S. Sanskrit Scholarship. On this ground his appointment is ill-advised, and the sooner the Syndicate cancels it the better.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 6. JUSTICE.

DUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter on the subject of the dusty state of the roads of this city is very timely, but, I think, your correspondent might go a little further, as another very great source of inconvenience to the travelling public, including passengers by their own cars, is caused by the Tramway Company. I refer to the numerous men they employ cleaning the rails. They work (as every one is unfortunately too well aware) in gangs of two. The leading man is provided with a long spike, which he pushes in front of him in the groove of the rail, and he is closely followed by his companion, who is provided with a broom, and they raise a cloud of dust, which even in such a road as Esplanade Road is a great inconvenience, but which in the crowded and narrow streets of the native town bazaar is intolerable. Now granting as we, of course, must, that the Tramway Company consider that all this sweeping is necessary, would it not be possible (as in London and other large cities) for a water cart to precede the men. The cart instead of having the pipe in rear perforated as usual has both the ends turned down to the same width and just above the metals. This would entirely prevent the nuisance I complain of, and would not be very costly, either at first onset or to maintain as one cart could cover a lot of ground in a day's work and the convenience to the travelling public would be immense, and I should imagine that the Tramway Company would benefit thereby, also as the thorough washing the rails would get would be, at all events, equally effective with the present system. In London the broom is replaced by a pan-shaped shovel with a long grooved nose piece fitting the groove of the rail. There may, of course, be some practical objection to such an innovation as I suggest. But with an Indian climate and in a city of the size and importance of Bombay these trifles are not to be ignored, and with a public company, so well up to the times as the Bombay Tramway Company, surely some *less primitive* way can be devised than the present system. My suggestion I give for what it is worth, and on my knowledge of how it works elsewhere.—Yours, &c.,

AN EQUAL SUFFERER WITH "A."

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Sept. 8.

THE HINDUS AND THE GYMKHANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In view of the approaching cricket match between the Hindus and the Gymkhana, I wish to point out to the former the advisability of selecting good players from amongst them. There are several Hindu cricketing clubs in existence, and I hope the Hindus will, therefore, lose no time to select from those clubs such players as will materially help them in bowling. The Hindus have, no doubt, excellently played the Poona Gymkhana and have also equally done well in their first match with the Bombay Gymkhana which, to the disappointment of the spectators, ended in a draw. They must not lose sight of the fact that the Gymkhana will place a very strong team against them because of their signal victory over the Poona Gymkhana which can be said to be a pure accident, and which must have had a deterrent effect upon the Bombay Gymkhana, I say a pure accident because in their previous matches with the Poona Gymkhana they were disgracefully defeated. The Hindus ought not, therefore, to be puffed up with their victory over the Poona Gymkhana, and thus be sure that in their return match with the Bombay Gymkhana they will similarly come off with flying colors.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, yesterday, at the G. I. P. Railway station, Parel, respecting the death of Charles Hallson, aged about 25 or 26 years.

The following evidence was recorded:—Robert Edward Baker, an engine-driver in the G. I. P. Railway Company, living at Albion Place, Byculla, said: Deceased was a fireman, 25 or 26 years of age. Deceased was in good health, could see and hear well, and was not lame. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning witness came with his train from Kurjat to Parel station of the G. I. P. Railway, and pulled up on the north side of the platform, to detach a horse-box. The coupling was unhooked and he went to the point at the south. The horse-box was unhooked and shunted from the brake. He waited until the horse-box went clear of the points, and then backed his engine on to the train on the signal being shown. Witness thought that within half a carriage length from the train he put his hand out to see if he required steam to back on to the train. At the same time hearing a train approaching from the south, witness turned round to see who the driver was, and in so doing, his sight was attracted by seeing something white turning round the driving wheels of the engine. He had suspicion, it was a man, and sounded three sharp whistles as a signal to the mail driver to stop, but the train passed on, and was going at a speed of between 9 and 11 miles an hour. Baker jumped off his engine and found it was the body of his fireman Hallson, cut up by the train. Deceased complained of being ill at Parel and jumped off the west side of the engine. He did not see him return, nor was he waiting for him as his train was not ready to go, the shunting not having been completed. He told the deceased when he was going not to hurry himself as there was plenty of time. Deceased was quite sober that morning. It was just breaking day at the time. One could just see. Witness did not hear the driver of the down express mail whistle before he started his train. That driver was going with the express English mail to catch the Jubulpore mail.

Samuel Chataber, second passenger guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company, said: At 5-3 yesterday morning he saw the deceased standing on his engine, before the shunting commenced, and he was doing nothing. While witness was on the platform a down train passed by. Before she passed she whistled. As far as he knew the express was on the level crossing when he heard the whistle. The body of the deceased was found lying on the rail about 80 to 100 yards north of the level crossing.

G. Viscardi, head passenger guard in the Railway Company, said: Immediately after the shunting was over, his second guard told him that some one was run over. He and Chataber went together and found the body of the deceased lying crushed.

Keshew Purushram, assistant station master of the Parel station, said: When the down mail had passed through, Baker, the driver of 156 up, gave three smart whistles. Witness looked out of the window on the west and saw something like a body lying on the down line between the rails. The first witness, Baker, was at the same time calling out, and witness got out of the brake and went there and saw the body of the deceased. One leg was severed at the knee, and all the body was mangled. Deceased was the fireman of 156 up. Witness did not see him before he saw his dead body lying mangled. The express was going at a speed of about 10 miles an hour. Witness did not hear the driver whistle when he started his train. He might have whistled.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Charles Hallson was caused by injuries received by his having been accidently run over by a railway train.

CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE BOMBAY JEWELLERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Canjeemul Kalary, and Ardeshir Bhicajee, two well-known Bombay native jewellers, and applied for a warrant of arrest against Captain C. Norman on charges of cheating under the following circumstances:—During the afternoon of Saturday, the 6th instant last, a gentleman who gave his name as Mr. C. Norman called to the shop of the first complainant, who is a partner of Messrs. Hurjeemal and Company, Jewellers, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. After looking over the stock of jewellery in this shop Mr. Norman selected a sapphire and diamond ring which he priced. On being informed by the jeweller that it was valued at Rs. 1,200 the customer said he would purchase it, promising to send a cheque at 3 o'clock for that amount from the Esplanade Hotel where he was stopping. Mr. Norman, in answering the jeweller of his receiving payment for the trinket, gave the names of several prominent citizens and officials. It was then arranged that the jeweller and customer should proceed on Monday, the 8th inst., to the bazar since the gentleman desired to purchase a quantity of pearls for a necklace, to be worth Rs. 2,000. On these representations the jeweller thought his transaction secure. But as the promised cheque was not forthcoming the complainant called on the manager of the Esplanade Hotel at about 7 o'clock that evening. To his utter astonishment he was informed that the accused had left that afternoon for England having engaged a berth in the s. s. Etolia. On making enquiries at the various shipping agents offices in Bombay the complainant ascertained that his late customer had engaged a passage for England per s. s. Etolia as Mr. C. Nelson. Mr. Walker informed his Worship that as the vessel is bound for London it would stop at Port Said whither the warrant could be forwarded immediately. Communications had passed between him and Mr. Wilson, the Police Commissioner, who advised the above mode of procedure. The second complainant Mr. Ardashir Bhicajee, partner, in the firm of Messrs. A. Bhicajee and Co., jewellers and money agents, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, stated that he had been induced under similar representations by Mr. Norman, who called at his shop on the morning of Saturday, to part with two gold bangles, two silver brooches, one diamond ring, and two rings set with rubies and diamonds, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,082-8. During the afternoon of Saturday the complainant sent his brother to the hotel to call on Mr. Norman, who however could not see him as he was very busy at the time. Mr. Bhicajee subsequently ascertained that the gentleman had left for England under the above circumstances.

After the complainants had sworn to the truth of their information magistrate granted the application.

THE BOMBAY DISTRICT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

At the sitting of the Conference yesterday the following among other resolutions were adopted:—(1). That with regard to Christian literature, the Board shall have authority to adopt such rules and plans as may be necessary for the carrying on of the business, and shall keep full record of its operations, financial and otherwise, and shall be under the direction of the District Conference. That it be recommended to the Central Conference that this Board be made one of the branches of the Board of Publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India and Malaysia. That the Board consist for the coming year of the following:—Revs. J. E. Robinson, D. C. Fox, W. E. Robbins, C. E. Delamater, and E. Y. Frease. That for the coming year the Rev. A. W. Prautch be agent, to be under the direction of the Board. (2.) That the elder of the S. I. Conference be requested to arrange for the convention of the annual Conference about the middle of December next and not later than the 18th of that month.

The session was then again adjourned to 8 p.m. when the Rev. W. E. Robbins gave a very interesting review of his recent travels in China.

The Conference was afterwards finally dissolved.

It has lately been held that a soldier bitten by a monkey while carrying band instruments from a cook-house to an officers' mess house, where the band was about to play, was injured on duty, *i.e.*, in the execution of a *public* duty within the meaning of Article 536 (II) of Army Regulation, India, Part II. Vol. I. As the man was injured while carrying out a lawful order given to him by his superior officer, he has been given a pension.

Kafilas from Turkistan and Herat state that things are quiet in those quarters. The Russian posts are as usual at Khamiab, Darrai, Zulficar, Bala Murghab, and Panjdeh. The reported revolt of the Jamshedi and Firozkoki tribes, our correspondent says, never existed. The only rebellion recently was that of Sheikh Ali and the Hazaras, ten of whose khans are now under arrest at Kabul.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

"KESHUB CHANDRA SEN AND INDIAN THEISM."

Mr. B. B. Nagarkar delivered a lecture on the position of Keshub Chandra Sen in the Church of Indian Theism on Saturday last. The following are the principal ideas that he worked out in the course of his address. He dwelt first on biology or "Science of Life," and how it had brought out the law of biogenesis that teaches that "There can be no life without an antecedent life." This law is equally applicable to all the departments of man's composite being—mental, intellectual, and spiritual. This spiritual vitality in any community, as in any individual, is solely due to the life and teachings of some one great religious teacher whom the community or the individual holds up as the great ideal. The history of different religions clearly proves that religion cannot do without such a human centre. Hinduism, Budhism, Zoroastrianism, Mahomedanism, and also Christianity fully show that the spiritual life and growth of the followers of each of these systems of faith are a direct or an indirect outcome of its own human centre.

"Who is the leader of Indian Theism" is the question. Raja Ram Mohan, Maharsha Devandra Nath, and Keshub Chandra Sen are the three names that stand out most prominent in the history of the Brahmo Samaj.

After referring to what constitutes true leadership in religion, he asked the question, Which of the above three has done most for Brahmoism? Decidedly, Keshub Chandra Sen. What John the Baptist was to Christ, the same were these two to Keshub, they were the forerunners, whose business was to "prepare the way and to proclaim the advent of the great Messenger." He was not only an active, shrewd, and able party leader, but he was a prophet born with a distinct message, that Brahmoism or Indian Theism was a new dispensation sent from on High for the people of this century. Thus was Indian Theism freed from purely intellectual confines in which it has been labouring in European countries.

Orthodox Christians often confound the religion of the Brahmo Samaj, with Western Theism, and call it earthborn, and style it as an "affair of human intellect." Those who do so are not aware of the fundamental difference between the two. Keshub established and developed the four cardinal doctrines of Brahmoism—(*a*) Direct communion with God. (*b*) Union of Faiths. (*c*) Harmony of Prophets. (*d*) Motherhood of God. He was a living embodiment of these doctrines. He taught these by means of rites and sacraments—such as pilgrimages to the saints of different countries, also by performing the ceremonies of different faiths—as the Christian Baptism and the Hindu *Homa* (sacrifice). The great work that Keshub did—and that chiefly constitutes his claim to the leadership—was that he gave the world a lofty ideal of a Brahmo life, in which science and religion, faith and reason, work and prayer, intellect and emotion, *bhakti* and *yoga* were fully united. The Prarthana Samaj in Bombay has been working for the last quarter of a century, at the end of which it is constrained to confess that it has made no progress. It is just where it was at the beginning of its career. The causes of this spiritual stagnation are not very far to seek. The movement has no leader of its own, and it is most loath to accept Keshub as one. Nevertheless it must be fully remembered that if any universal and cosmopolitan religious culture is to be attained, it must be on the lines laid down and the ideal furnished by Keshub Chandra Sen.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES ON POLO.

Speaking at the Poona Polo Dinner on Friday evening, Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army addressed the following observations to his hearers in proposing the health of the winning team:—

Gentlemen,—I wish to give you the toast of the evening, and that is the health of the winning team. But before we drink it, I would ask you to let me say a few words on the matter so near our hearts at this moment,—our dear old Polo. I will not keep you long for I do not wish you to think that I have passed from the playing stage into the talking stage of this lovely game. Thanks goodness, I feel quite as keen on playing now as I did twenty years ago. Gentlemen, Sir Frederick Roberts has just given us an Army Order on Polo, and I think it says volumes for the game that it should have worked itself into Army Orders. I do not know of any other game having been so honoured. But Polo is now an essential part of our Army education. It teaches men to ride and to keep their heads while riding. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, as he always does, hit the nail on the head, and I have been very sorry to see that with the Order just fresh before you, some of you have neglected the precaution regarding head dresses. Make it a habit to play in a good hat which will save your heads when you come down, and it will come as easy as wearing helmets on parade. Commanding Officers should see to this. I cannot myself understand this mania for taking off one's hat in a game. Sometimes I have thought it must be because we have so little in our heads that we can bear nothing on them (laughter.) I cannot quite agree that the size or the pace of the ponies should mean danger. (Hear, hear.) Size should give strength, and a fast pony can be ridden within its speed, and thus be more easily turned and kept up if it stumbles. But my experience of the danger of the game is that duffers are allowed to come in,—men who cannot ride, and whose ponies are untrained. This is where I think the most danger arises. Of course, there are men who can ride and have good ponies, but who lose their heads in a fast game; but, as a rule, it is the bad riders who make the danger. Quite recently, I was knocked over pony and all, and on expostulating was told that the culprit was a beginner and could not hold his pony. Of course, I did not see the force of his beginning on my body and told him so. (laughter.) But this is a personal matter. I have always looked upon the proper training of ponies as most important. Every Polo pony should be trained in a riding school, if possible. Cavalry and Artillery can always do this, and Infantry can get it done. Ponies trained in the school are of course much more handy than untrained ones. First see if the pony will stand the Polo stick, and then put him to the school, and if the rider can go to the school too by all means let him do so. I would not a allow pony to be played in blinkers. The objection is obvious. If there is one thing which tries my strong military temper more than another it is this senseless hustling which has become such a feature of the game now. (hear, hear.) It used to be riding off; that meant better riding and faster ponies; but hustling to my mind is an abomination. It is not tolerated in any other game to the extent it has got to in Polo. You constantly see the No. 1 of one side and the "back" of the other hustling each other with the ball 50 yards off! (hear, hear.) This I call intolerable nonsense, and I do hope that some rules will come out on the subject for of course it adds to the danger of the game and has nothing to do with good riding straight hiting or any skill whatever, I cannot conclude, gentlemen, without firing a shot at the Polo ground. I am sure that no words of mine can injure it, for it is as rough and hard as it can be made, and in any case it enjoys the unenviable distinction of being one of the worst Polo grounds in the world,—(hear, hear) certainly the very worst one on which a Tournament in which such good players have been engaged, has ever been played. My friend, and your excellent secretary, Hickie, has done all that man could do for the ground, but it is past praying for, and all I can suggest is that it should be buried under two feet of good soil and good grass grown on its grave. (hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen I will ask you to drink to the health of the Winning Team.

Referring to the question of a railway to Kashmir an official in the State writes that the country "is not large enough or rich enough at present to support a paying railway even though it be constructed as a light line." He also maintains that the Jhelum cart road if sufficiently kept up, would prove an ample means of communication for many years to come, and urges that until the experience of the next few years shows more clearly the actual resources of the country, neither a survey nor a railway construction should be undertaken. The Kashmir Durbar, it is said, has at present no funds to supply a guarantee, and cannot afford the ten lakhs which a railway would probably cost the State.

The Fabian Society, says a London correspondent, which takes its name from the Roman General Fabius Cunctator, seeks to propagate Socialism by educational rather than by revolutionary methods, and by slow degrees and not sudden catastrophes. This Society intends to send a sort of missionary expedition into Lancashire. A course of lectures on subjects connected with Socialism and the labour movement will be delivered in Manchester and members of this Society will endeavour to get a hearing from working men's clubs, co-operative societies, and Liberal and Radical associations. Of late the Society has been very active in its propagandism. Last year over 1,000 lectures were delivered.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22nd AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Commander F. Speck, with the English mails of the 22nd August, arrived in harbour at 2-30 yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Col F Newberry	Mr J B Rogers
2 Misses Newberry	Mr H Darly
Mrs Knipe	Mr and Mrs Walton
Mr Padbury	Miss Keyes
Mr Bankes	Miss Walton
Mr Miller	Miss Murphy
Mr and Mrs Fletcher	Mr Boilean
Mr P Capper	Dr Lingard
Mrs Harrison	Mr G D Wytrow
Miss Sturgeon	Mr G R Evans
Miss Smith	2 Masters Walton
Mr W Nicholls	Mr J W Bowie
Major The MacMahon	Major and Mrs Whiteford
Mr and Mrs Cherry	

From Brindisi.

Mr Soundy	Mr W Scott-Moncrieff
Mr E W Oates	Mr G Meager
Mr E K Reinold	Mr Sonnenschien
Mr Laidlaw	Mr G H Simmonds
Mr and Mrs Green	Col Bigg Withers
Mr English	Mr R Sim
Mr and Mrs English	Mr W Wilton
Mr Monteath	Mr R J Coombes
Mr D D Coath	Mr and Mrs Augus

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

London, Aug. 22.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Railways (Ireland) Bill was read a first time and, the standing orders being suspended, the Bill was passed through all the remaining stages.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Appropriation Bill was read a second time, after many speeches upon various subjects. The House also met on Saturday for half an hour and disposed of formal business.

Both Houses of Parliament met on Monday at noon for a short time, when the Appropriation Bill was passed by the Lords. In the afternoon the Queen's Speech was read and the Session was closed.

The Anglo-Portuguese Agreement in respect of Africa has been signed. The southern shores of Lake Nyassa, the Shire Islands, and the lands around the Blantyre Mission are admitted to be under British rule.

A voluminous Blue-book was issued on Friday, containing correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Secretary Blaine on the subject of the Behring's Sea seal fisheries.

A demonstration in celebration of the Dockers' strike of last year was held on Sunday in Hyde Park. Mr. John Burns congratulated the working-classes on the extension of trade unions and the large additional sums obtained by their means for wages, and he asserted that the movement was not yet at an end.

About 700 men employed at Tilbury Docks struck on Tuesday because three non-unionists are at work there and the authorities refused to discharge them.

A mass meeting of railway servants was held on Sunday in Glasgow, when it was resolved to open negotiations with the railway companies for a reduction in the hours of working.

Distraints for unpaid tithes were made on Monday at a number of farms near Denbigh. The bailiffs were accompanied by police and a troop of Hussars. Impediments to the entrance of the bailiffs were prepared, but there was no actual violence.

The Queen's Theatre, Manchester, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday.

As an excursion coach from Windermere was on Tuesday descending a hill near Kirkstone Pass, a wheel broke and the vehicle overturned, two ladies being killed and several other passengers injured.

The potato crop in Armagh and Down counties is badly blighted, and in some districts there will be a total failure. A like calamity is also reported from many of the southern and western counties of Ireland.

The German Emperor has for several days been the guest of the Czar at Narva, and the two Sovereigns have witnessed a series of military operations at Jamburg.

The Emperor of Austria completed the 60th year of his age on Monday, which was the occasion of much public festivity in Vienna.

The Bulgarian Government has tendered its thanks to the Marquis of Salisbury for the friendly support accorded by the British Government in the matter of the Macedonian bishoprics.

About 8,000 miners in the coal districts of the Borinage in Belgium have struck work, and it is expected that the movement will extend.

The Egyptian *Official Gazette* announces that the *corvee* tax will not be levied this year, all the Powers having consented to the application of the savings effected by the conversion of the Debt to replace it, but, it is added, this arrangement is only provisional.

The state of affairs at Buenos Ayres and throughout the Argentine Republic is improving, and the Minister of Finance expects that in 12 months the financial position will be placed on a sound working basis. A series of financial measures have been laid before Congress.

The financial position of Uruguay is extremely unsatisfactory, and President Herrera is unpopular. A crisis of some kind is expected.

The Republics of Salvador and Guatemala have accepted the mediation of the United States, and last night it was announced that peace has been established between the two Republics.

Obituary.—B. T. Webb, Esq., late Bo. C. S.; Maj. Gen. H. F. Disbrowe, Bo. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. C. G. L. Campbell; Lieut.-Commander J. Irwin; Commander C. Lindsay; Right Hon. Lord Justice Naish; Rev. Father Weld; Mr. Charles Gibbon; Mr. Henry Ross, F. S. A.; M. de Longe; Lady H. T. d'Eyncourt; Lady Adelaide Cadogan.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office.—August 21.

CIVIL.

Arrivals Reported in London.

Mr. J. D. La Touche (Cov), India, 45, Pall Mall	A. B. Hinde, Madras, care of Messrs. W. Watson and Co., 27, Leadenhall, street.
Mr. W. Young (Cov.), India, Formosa, Cookham, Berks.	Surg.-Major J. W. Clarkson, Bombay, 45, Pall-Mall.

Extensions of Leave.

Mr. A. C. Duff, (Cov.) India, 6 months, M. C.	Alexander Grant, India, 3 months on M. C.
Mr. P. K. Skipton, India, 3 months, M. C.	W. G. Jackson (Cov.), India, 6 months' fur.
Mr. A. Pedler, India, 1 week's furlough, and to return.	F. Norton, Madras, 3 months, M. C.
Mr. H. L. Fraser (Cov.), India, privilege leave commuted to leave on M. C. for 9 months.	G. S. Forbes, Madras, 2 months' furlough.
	C. B. Pritchard, C. S. I. (Cov.), Bombay, 2 months, M. C.
	Miss L. B. Brock, Bom, 6 months, M. C.

Permitted to Return.

G. L. Lang (Cov.), India	H. S. S. Clarke, India.
W. Slane, India.	Lieut.-Col A. G. Beghie, R.E., India.
G. C. Maconchy, India.	W. B. Shaw, India.
A. Smythies, India.	J. P. Davidson, Madras.
Surgeon T. W. Browne, India	T. Walker (Cov), Bombay.

MILITARY.

Permitted to Remain.

Capt. E. S. Hastings, Madras S.C., 15 days, U.P.A.	Surg. F. P. Maynard, Bengal, 3 months, M.C.

Permitted to Return.

Major W. O. Harris, Bengal S.C.	Lieut. C. V. F. Townsend, Madras S.C.
Capt. R. Williams, Bombay S.C.	Capt. W. F. Montessor, Bengal S.C.

Arrivals Reported in London.

Brigade Surg. G. Massy, Bengal.	Col. F. Smalley, Madras Inf.
Capt. A. L. Barrett, D.S.O., Bengal S.C.	Surg.-Maj. J. W. Clarkson, Bombay.
Capt. W. T. Fairbrother, Bengal S.C.	Lieut. J. M. Stewart, Bombay S.C.
Lieut. H. D. Daly, Bengal S.C.	Lieut. C. D. Lester, Bombay S.C.
Capt. C. W. W. Burton, Madras S.C.	Lieut. F. W. J. Caulfeild, Bombay S.C.

The report published at Lahore that the railway survey towards Jellalabad has been stopped by order of the Amir, is misleading, says the *Pioneer*, inasmuch as no one is engaged in surveying in that direction. Captain Macdonald's party returned from the Kabul River Valley north of the Khyber in May, and that officer has since been engaged in preparing his plans and estimates at Simla, where he now is. The survey in which he was engaged was stopped, no doubt, in the month mentioned, but only because the point to which the party was originally instructed to go had been reached. The work was carried on to the Afghan border, and it is obvious that no attempt would be made to enter the Amir's territory near Kam Dakka without His Highness's consent having been first obtained. That he would give this is, of course, doubtful, though for a consideration he might be won over to sanction a reconnaissance past Dakka to Jellalabad.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The fifth session of the 12th Parliament of her Majesty the Queen, and 24th of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and which commenced on Tuesday, the 11th day of February last, was prorogued on the 18th ult. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury), the Marquess of Lothian (the Secretary of State for Scotland), the Earl of Lathom (Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of Limerick, and Lord Knutsford (the Secretary of State for the Colonies).

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Speech as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"My relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be of a pacific and friendly character.

"My attention has been called to the inconveniences which might arise from the possible conflict of territorial claims in the newly occupied regions of Africa. I have, therefore, entered into negotiations with the Powers principally concerned for the purpose of marking out the boundaries within which the action of the respective Governments is to be confined. The arrangement with Germany, which closes the most difficult of these questions, has been completed and laid before you; and, in order to give effect to it, you have sanctioned by a special statute the cession of the Island of Heligoland.

"An arrangement has also been entered into with France, separating the territory adjacent to the southern frontier of Algeria from the territory which is under the influence of the Royal Niger Company. An Agreement for the delimitation of other territories in Africa is under discussion with the Government of Portugal.

"I have agreed with the President of the French Republic that the British Protectorate over Zanzibar and the French Protectorate over Madagascar shall be mutually recognised by the two Powers.

"I have offered to the President of the United States to submit to arbitration questions of difference that have arisen between us with respect to jurisdiction in Behring Sea.

"The Conference upon the slave trade, assembled at my suggestion by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, has brought its deliberations to a close. The final act has received the adhesion of all the Powers represented at the Conference with the exception of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands. The Protocols will be laid before you as soon as they are received. I earnestly hope that the resolutions to which the Conference has come may lead to result worthy of the high and benevolent purposes which has aspire them.

"Controversies have arisen between my subjects in Newfoundland and the French fishermen upon that coast with respect to the true interpretation of the rights reserved to France by the Treaty of Utrecht and subsequent engagements. The adjustment of these differences is occupying the anxious attention of my Government.

"I have gladly given my assent to the Act which you have passed for conferring upon the Colony of Western Australia institutions similar to those which have worked with remarkable success in the other Australian colonies.

"I have learnt, with satisfaction, that a Convention has been ratified by the Volksraad of the South African Republic which will, I trust, bring to an end the difficulties which existed in respect to Swaziland.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I thank you for the provision which you have made for the requirements of the State. It is a matter of much satisfaction to me that you have been able to make substantial progress in the task of reducing the public burdens.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am rejoiced to observe that effective steps have been taken by you for the promotion of primary, intermediate, and technical education.

"I trust that the measures which you have passed for the extensive reconstruction of barracks will secure the health and increase the efficiency of my soldiers. I am glad that you have been able materially to improve the position of the police force, on whose valuable service increasing demands are made.

"The policy you have adopted of giving uniformity and increased vigour to precautions against contagious diseases amongst cattle will have a salutary influence upon a very important interest.

"The amendments you have made in the system of winding up companies under the law of limited liability will be of advantage to commerce; and the Acts as to allotments and with respect to houses for the working classes will contribute largely to the well-being of the labouring portion of my people.

"I commend you earnestly to the care and blessing of Almighty God."

At the conclusion of that proceeding, the Lord Chancellor said: By virtue of the Commission, and in the name of her Majesty, and in obedience to her Majesty's commands, we have to declare that Parliament is prorogued to Saturday, Oct. 25, and that it is prorogued accordingly.

The Right Hon. the speaker of the House of Commons attended, and the members of that House then, after the usual obeisances, withdrew from the bar and returned to their own House. The Lords Commissioners thereupon retired to the Princes' Chamber to unrobe, and the House of Lords immediately afterwards became empty, and the fifth session of the twelfth Parliament of her Majesty came at six o'clock to an end.

A FRESH ATTACK ON STANLEY BY EMIN PASHA.

Writing from Mpwapwa, in June last, to a friend in Germany, Emin Pasha, giving an account of the circumstances which accompanied his retirement from the Egyptian and his entrance into the German service in Africa makes a fresh attack on Mr. Stanley. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* sends the following translation of Emin's letter:—

"On the day after my unlucky fall, Stanley made my people embark under a threat that otherwise he would lay them in chains, and he caused them to be taken to Mombasa, via Zanibar, without allowing them to communicate with me in any way. An Egyptian steamer I had asked for arrived, but got its orders from Stanley, and took my people to Suez without my being permitted to see one of them again. I myself received letters and messages which I can only call inappropriate. I lay suffering from a fracture of the skull, and could not write. During my stay in the hospital, Wissmann showed himself my friend in the most magnanimous manner. You know that we were all penniless when we reached the coast. The Egyptian Government has never asked whether I needed anything, or troubled itself about me, except some amiable inquiries of the Khedive as to my health, for which I am, of course, bound to feel very grateful to him personally, the answers to which, however, cost much money, and I had none.

"When I was staying with Mackay I had bought a riding ass with saddle, a suit of livery, a shirt, and boots from the French missionaries at Bukumbi, and had given them a cheque on the English Consulate-General, trusting to the fact that Nubar Pasha and Sir John Kirk had written to me officially that I was to draw bills on the latter for all my wants. At the Consulate-General the payment, one hundred and fifty-seven dollars, was declined. [Here the *Kolnische Zeitung*, which prints this letter, adds the insolent footnote, 'Emin overrates the durability of English agreements.'] You can imagine what a mood I was in—anxieties about my own future, anxieties for the preservation of my people, illness, the indifference of Egypt, Stanley's invectives while I was still lying ill in the hospital. In the course of conversation, Wissmann had asked me whether I would work in future for the English, and when I told him that I should, of course, prefer to work for my Fatherland, he asked my leave to report the fact to his Majesty, I willingly allowed him to do so.

"In repeated subsequent conversations the theme of an expedition to be sent to the interior was discussed, and when Wissmann complained that he had nobody for it, I offered myself. His Majesty had done me honour, and here was an opportunity to show myself grateful. I had then left the hospital, and gone to live in a house at Bagamoyo. Wissmann telegraphed, and permission came for the expedition, and to Wissmann's new telegrams the answer was to the effect that there was no objection to my being entrusted with the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs between the Victoria and Tanganyika Lakes, or to my being employed as a commissioner under the proviso of my future definitive appointment. In the month of April I left Bagamoyo. Whether I shall return safe and sound this time appears to me more than doubtful. Well, God's will be done."

Another accident, much like the "Sowar incident," has occurred in the Nizam's Dominions. Two ladies were driving back from the city on Friday last in a victoria when they met two galloping sowars. One of them collided with the ponies in the carriage, knocking one of them and causing considerable damage. The sowar was handed over to the police: he belongs to a feudal noble. The ladies escaped with out injury. The matter has been reported to the master of the sowar, and it is believed that every satisfaction will be given to the owner of the carriage, and a full inquiry made as to the circumstances which led to the accident.

INDIAN MARRIAGE REFORM.

The *Times* of Wednesday, August 20, has the following :—

In another column we print, under the title of an "Appeal from the Daughters of India," a letter which cannot fail to touch deeply the consciences of English men and women. It is our national boast that odious and cruel institutions cannot long breathe the atmosphere in which the Queen holds rule. But in India we have long connived at cruelties—cruelties none the less odious because practised in the name of religion, and upon victims that mutely acquiesce in their fate—which need only to be understood to excite profound repugnance and compassion. The time has arrived for the rulers of India to ask themselves whether they can any longer throw the shield of British law over the tortures perpetrated upon the Hindoo child-wife and the Hindoo widow. It is true that the Queen's Proclamation binds her to administer India in accordance with native law and custom. But upon this principle has long ago been engrafted the proviso that the laws and customs which we administer must be such as are consonant with common humanity and morality. Fortunately we are not left in the position of imposing exclusively European ideas upon an Oriental civilization. The most urgent and enthusiastic advocates of reform are found among the natives of India themselves. Mr. Behramji M. Malabari, the gentleman whose name appears at the foot of the letter in question, has devoted himself with untiring energy for the last eighteen years, in the Press and on the platform, to the work of convincing native opinion. Such an audience has he obtained that the Bombay Presidency, the principal field of his efforts, is now a stronghold of the reformers of the marriage law. Great as it is, Mr. Malabari's influence would be greater if he were not, as a Parsee, liable to the charge of being actuated by antipathy to the Hindoo religion. But the fact is that an important section of the Hindoos themselves—Brahmins of high rank and unquestioned sincerity, and pundits whose authority none dare challenge—is at this moment working with might and main in the cause. Thus English men and English women need have no scruple about the impolicy of interference with Hindoo custom. The prime agitators are Hindoos themselves, and it would be mere pedantry to refuse to throw the weight of the dominant race upon the right side. We have, therefore, the greater pleasure in noting the formation of a Committee pledged to press upon the Government the urgency of reforming the laws of marriage and re-marriage. This Committee is, as is appropriate, composed largely of ladies, contains distinguished Orientalists and high medical authorities, and has no political complexion. How representative it already is may be seen from the list of names we publish elsewhere, which includes those of the Duke of Westminster, Lord Northbrook, Lord Reay, Lord Ripon, Lord and Lady Dufferin, Cardinal Manning, the Countess of Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Childers, Professor and Mrs. Max Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ilbert, Mr. Courtney, Lady Grant Duff, Mr. James Bryce, Mrs. Fawcett, Lady Edward Cavendish, Lord and Lady Tennyson, Lady Lyall, Sir Monier and Lady Monier-Williams, Sir William Hunter, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir Andrew Clark, and the Bishops of Durham, Carlisle, and Exeter.

The evils which this movement sets itself to combat are two—child-marriage and the ban placed upon the Hindoo widow. They are closely connected one with the other. The first intensifies the terrible cruelty of the second. Both have their root in the Hindoo conception of marriage as an imperious religious duty. Whatever the Vedic books may say on the subject—and it is in the restoration of the primitive rule of the Vedas that some Hindoo reformers rest their hopes of better things—the original principle has, during the lapse of thousands of years, become monstrously exaggerated. An ordinance which, the best native as well as English expositors of the sacred texts assure us, was originally made expressly subject to the laws of physical maturity is now so overlaid with glosses that the Hindoo parent has come to think every hour during which his infant son or daughter remains unmarried an hour of disgrace and danger. The only limit to premature marriages is the difficulty of finding a husband and providing the wedding gifts. As it is, the average age at which the daughters of India—in the highest castes, at least—go through the marriage ceremony is stated to be seven years. Sometimes the husband, like the wife, is a child, a baby; sometimes a man of middle-age, a polygamist like Holkar's son-in-law, whose barbarity towards his child-wife recently revolted his co-religionists; sometimes a venerable Brahmin of unexceptionable lineage, who makes a profitable business of going through the ceremony with children whom he will never see again, but will by his death consign to the horrible fate reserved for the Hindoo widow. Each of these cases has its own special degradation of special cruelty. Be he boy or man, the husband whose marriage was intended to be more than nominal claims his bride, as a rule, at the earliest time consistent with decency, sometimes earlier. The consent of the child-wife is the last thing that is asked. Whether her husband is boy or man, whether she likes or abhors him, she is handed over body and soul into a sensual slavery, perhaps to suffer kindness, perhaps barbarity, but in any case to be demoralized by untimely cohabitation, to be shattered in health by maternity, and to become the mother of a weakly offspring. So much for the child-wife, though much more could be said. But what about the widow, and particularly the child-widow? A learned Brahmin has described in burning language the social ban which visits the innocent babe who grows up to find herself a widow; how she is driven away as a polluted thing from festive gatherings, how she flits about with shaven head and squalid garb, at once a shadow of shame and a symbol of the straitness of her family's religion. "She often asks in vain why these things are done to her. During the earlier part of her life she is told some story or other and quieted. When she reaches 11 years of age such devices fail. Then it is explained to her that in her previous births she was a bad woman, created feuds between husband and wife and God (that merciful Father who is ever kind to all!), being angry, was pleased to ordain that she should, in this generation, be a woman deprived of her husband. This is generally the first intimation to the girl of her ever having been married. She learns it with concern, but is not able entirely to realize her position. Two more years pass away. Nature asserts her dominion. She begins to feel that, for no fault of hers, in this generation she is denied what her comrades are allowed to enjoy." We pass over the picture of demoralization and degradation which follows. A powerful caste opinion prevents the Hindoo widow from remarrying, and, as if this were not powerful enough, it is reinforced by a British statute, which provides that, in case of remarriage, shall forfeit all property inherited from her late husband. Two million Hindoo women, according to Sir W. Hunter, live this life of degradation.

The reason assigned for not interfering with these abuses is that it is a delicate and dangerous thing to begin a crusade against the ingrained religious prejudices of the natives of India. We are told to be careful how we stir up the sleeping spirit of fanaticism. The British Government are pledged to administer native law and custom as they found it, neither adding thereto nor substracting therefrom one jot or tittle. But have we in fact preserved this neutrality? In two important particulars we have departed from it. Until recent years, the Hindoo husband, who was refused possession of his bride, had no remedy save that of compelling the return of his marriage gifts. But now we have foisted upon the Hindoo community an alien process called "restitution of conjugal rights"—a suit now abandoned, in its coercive form, even in this country as repugnant to modern feeling, but still permitted in India, although the objections to it, as the recent case of Rukhmabai testifies, are hundred times stronger in a country in which child-marriage is an institution. Again, before the Indian Penal Code, a father was influenced by the opinion of his neighbours to refuse the surrender of a child-bride until maturity. But by fixing the age at which a girl is capable of legal consent to intercourse at 10 years—an age which the best medical authorities now state to be far too low, even in India, for the purposes of criminal law—the framers of the Code have indirectly, and, no doubt, unintentionally, assisted the proclivity of Hindoo custom to lower the standard of age for cohabitation in marriage. So, too, with the Hindoo widow. We have, indeed, legalized the re-marriage of widows, but we have sanctioned the forfeiture of their property on re-marriage. We have even outdone the Brahmins themselves; for we have included in the forfeiture not only the patrimony of the husband, but the produce of his individual industry, and this although he may have deliberately willed it to his widow, with licence to re-marry. It is too late, therefore, to talk about strict neutrality; and, at all events, it cannot be contended that these gratuitous additions to the severity of the Hindoo code cannot be blotted out with safety. But why should we not go further? Is it true that we have never ventured to stir a finger in the cause of humanity in India where religious prejudices were concerned? The Government which in time past, to use the words of Mr. Malabari, has "abolished the burning alive of widows, the poisoning of babes, the drowning of the aged, the trampling of imbeciles and fanatics, all which practices flourished so much in the name of religion, and most of which had a firmer hold on the minds of the people," need hardly fear to raise the age of consent, to give the infant bride, after she has arrived at that age, an option to ratify or repudiate the marriage, to abolish the suit for restitution of conjugal rights, and to remove the purely legal obstacles—the social ones are perhaps beyond our reach—that stand in the way of the re-marriage of widows. The whole course of British intervention in native custom shows that that custom is far from slow to yield to the impress of judicious legislation. To stand aside tamely when so great an instrument of civilization is in our hands is an abnegation of our responsibilities as rulers of India.

MR. MALABARI'S APPEAL.

Mr. Malabari's "Appeal from the Daughters of India" is couched in the following terms :—

Sir,—In order to avoid misapprehension of any of the issues raised in my appeal for an amendment of the marriage law of India, as crystalized by the British Indian Government, and for an honourable withdrawal on the part of that Government from the false position they have hitherto unintentionally occupied, I find it necessary to trouble you with this explanation. You will have seen that we desire no interference from Government in the social or domestic concerns of the people of India. The party of reform would be the first to oppose coercion of any kind in such matters. This being so, we welcome the principle laid down by Government—namely, that their attitude should be one of strict neutrality. But if the British Government wish to be neutral, what do they mean by importing their own ecclesiastical law as to the restitution of conjugal rights into India? And what can they possibly mean by continuing to administer that imported law to the Indians even after it has been discredited and repudiated in Europe? (*Vide* Appeal, pp. 10 and 11.)

The British Legislature in India has always aimed at consistency and fair play. Yet if you examine the provisions of the Penal Code bearing on sexual offences, you will find them painfully inconsistent with one another, and one-sided in the extreme, tending to the extinction of the rights and liberties of minors, notably of female infants. We only want this crying inequality of the law to be remedied. (*Vide* Appeal, pp. 14 and 15.)

The British Government in India, having wisely assumed an attitude of neutrality in regard to religious, social, and domestic customs, may not prohibit contracts for infant marriages, much less punish them, however destructive these contracts prove to the moral and physical well-being of the race. But does not the very fact of the neutrality make it incumbent upon such a Government to stand aloof from the results of the horrible custom, to refuse to recognize contracts for infant marriages entered into by others, unless ratified in time by the parties themselves? Is it fair, is it decent, for the enlightened British Government to enforce such contracts on unwilling parties, and help to destroy their civil rights and personal liberties? (*Vide* Appeal, pp. 12 and 13.) It may be objected that the non-recognition of contracts for infant marriages will raise serious practical difficulties. Well, the answer is that our proposal creates no such difficulty at all. We propose a neutral attitude (the attitude professed by Government themselves) *before* consummation. Once that this event has taken place, involving as it does the elements of knowledge and consent alike, the contract is valid at law. It may again be contended that a sudden change is likely to cause inconvenience in society. To this class of objectors we say, Let Government give timely notice of the change, of attitude before they effect the change, so wholesome and so consonant with their own principles of equity and fair play.

In 1856 the British Government of India passed an Act, based upon a correct interpretation of Hindoo scriptures, enabling young widows (chiefly widows who had never been wives) to re-marry if they chose. And what is the situation created by this well-meant measure of relief? The very day that a widow avails herself of the Act, under sanction and protection of the State, she finds herself deprived of her property and her religion, whilst another widow, living in open shame, goes on nevertheless enjoying both the property and the consolations of religion. Is it too much to ask the State to revise their position in the light of this most disheartening experience?

As observed at the outset, we do not want Government to meddle with our domestic affairs, to coerce the will of the individual or the community, until the exercise of free will trenches upon the rights of others. But it is a significant commentary on their present attitude, no less ominous perhaps than significant, that the same Government, who now hesitate to accept the responsibilities of their power and position in India, have abolished the burning alive of widows, the poisoning of babes, the drowning of the aged, the trampling of imbesiles and fanatics, all which practices flourished so much in the name of religion, and most of which had a firmer hold on the minds of the people even than infant marriage or enforced widowhood. More than this I cannot trust myself to say; nor shall I ever be induced publicly to discuss those abuses of society in India, which are not without their counterparts in the most advanced civilization of the age. But the points for discussion that I have ventured to suggest in this letter fall under a different category; and these I beg you to discuss in the most friendly spirit towards all parties concerned.

THE REFORM COMMITTEE.

The following ladies and gentlemen have joined the committee that is being formed to promote the amendment of the existing marriage laws of India :—

The Earl of Northbrook, Lord Reay, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, the Earl of Kinnaird, Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison, Professor and Mrs. Max Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Ilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith, the Hon. Misses Kinnaird, Mr. and Lady Helen Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Jeune, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Cardinal Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Lady Grant Duff, Lady Hobhouse, Professor Bryce, M.P., Sir William and Lady Muir (Edinburgh,) Sir William and Lady Wedderburn, the Duke of Westminster, Lady Leigh, Lady Edward Cavendish, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Agnes Garrett, Sir John Kennaway, M.P., and Lady Kennaway, Lord and Lady Tennyson, Lord and Lady Wynford, Lady Lyall, Mrs. Frank Morrison, Sir William Hunter, Sir William and Lady Markby, Sir William Moore, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Dr. W. S. Playfair, the Bishop of Carlisle, Canon Wilberforce, Sir Monier and Lady Monier-Williams, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Exeter, Sir Andrew Clarke, and the Countess of Jersey.

A SWIM ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

Fifteen years have elapsed since poor ill-starred Matthew Webb, who lost his life in the Niagara Rapids, become the hero of the hour by swimming across the English Channel from Dover Pier to Calais sands. This feat, which had often been attempted with very poor results by previous swimmers, occupied 21hrs. 45mins., and was accomplished on the 24th and 25th of August, 1875. Since that time, several notationists have talked about swimming the Channel, but it has remained for an American, Davis Dalton by name, to rival Webb's achievement. Unlike Webb, however, who for the best part of his arduous swim used the breast and side stroke, Dalton swam across on his back, with the exception of a few intervals during which he varied the monotony of his task by using the breast stroke. Dalton chose to make the French coast his starting point, and at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon dived from the stern of the lugger lifeboat, the Ocean King, off the head of Boulogne pier, and at 3·28 on Monday afternoon landed on Folkestone beach in a state of utter exhaustion, having been immersed 23h. 28min., that being exactly 1h. 43min. longer than Webb's time. The distance between Boulogne and Folkestone in a straight line is twenty-seven miles, but allowing for the drift of the tide Dalton, it is stated, must have swum sixty miles. He was accompanied by Capt. Henry Dunn, who acted as his pilot on the Ocean King, and Henry Bran, who attended him in a small punt. Dalton is a shorter man than Webb, but very strongly built, and is now forty years of age. When seen on Tuesday Dalton is said to have presented a very prostrate appearance. His face, neck, and chest showed evident signs of prolonged exposure. His eyes were covered so as to keep the light from them, the salt water having seriously affected them. Dalton on Tuesday said that his whole body was still very stiff and sore, and that he was unable to move his legs. His eyes, too, still pained him very much. It appears that he lost consciousness almost immediately after he was assisted out of the water, and did not remember anything more until he found himself in a hot bath at the bathing establishment. After the bath he was wrapped in blankets, well rubbed, and put to bed, hot water bottles and mustard plaisters being applied to keep up the circulation. He was very restless and got but little sleep throughout the night Dalton also suffered from bleeding from the left lung, which is attributed to the great muscular strain. He is reported to be progressing favourably. Captain Dunn, who piloted Dalton across the Channel, states that the Ocean King was never at any time more than 200 yards away from Dalton, the small boat keeping within fifty yards of him.

A letter having appeared in the *Times* casting doubt on the genuineness of Dalton's Channel swim, Dalton and those who accompanied him across Channel made sworn statements before a Folkestone magistrate denying the imputations made.

THE FUNERAL OF CARDINAL NEWMAN.

A grand Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Oratory Church, Edgbaston, Birmingham, on Aug. 19, and formed the chief portion of the funeral service of Cardinal Newman. The church, which is not of large dimensions, was filled with an overflowing congregation, admission being restricted to holders of tickets, hundreds of applications for which had been refused. The interior of the building was draped in black with yellow fring. In the centre of the choir, the floor of which was also carpeted with black, was placed the coffin, resting on a catafalque, and covered with a violet velvet pall. Two gigantic candles stood on each side of the coffin. The Cardinal's hat and biretta rested on a pedestal at the foot of the coffin. The arms of the deceased were displayed on the front of the catafalque, and also upon the panel of the pulpit, and in the centre of the gallery. The coffin was of polished oak, with massive brass mountings, and bore upon the lid the Cardinal's arms and the following inscription :—

Eminentissimus at reverendissimus Joannes Henricus Newman, Cardinalis Diaconus S. Georgii Velabro. Obiit die XI. Augusti, MDCCCXC. R. I. P.

At eleven o'clock the Oratory bell announced the approach of the procession of ecclesiastics, and the surpliced and robed clergy in their gorgeous vestments filed silently into the building, and took up their positions in the choir and chancel, marshalled by the Rev. W. Greanney. In addition to the fourteen Fathers of the Oratory and a large number of priests in white surplices, there were members of the Orders of Franciscans, Dominicans, Benedictines, Passionists, and Cistercians, the rear being brought up by seventeen Bishops, in full pontifical attire, and the Chapter of the Birmingham Cathedral, Bishop Ilsley wearing his mitre. The following ecclesiastical dignitaries were among those present :—

Dr. Clifford (Bishop of Clifton), Dr. O'Reilly (Liverpool) Dr. Hedley (Newport), Dr. Bagshawe (Nottingham), Dr. Knight (Shrewsbury), Dr. Riddell (Northampton), Dr. Vertue (Portsmouth), Dr. Butt (Southwark), Monsignor Motler (representing Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford), Dr. Paterson (Bishop of Emmaus), Dr. Donelly (Assistant Bishop of Dublin), Dr. Grimes (Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand), Bishop Kean, rector of Washington University), and the Bishops of Hexam and Plymouth. The officiating clergy were the Revs. Canon O'Sullivan, Canon Longman, Canon O'Hanlon, Canon Hawksford, Canon Davids, Canon Bathurist, Canon Souter, and Canon M'Cabe. There was a large and representative gathering of Peers and gentry, including the Dukes of Norfolk and Newcastle, Lady Margaret Howard, Prince Doria Viscount and Viscountess Southwell, Lord Coleridge, Lord Dormer, Lord Arundel, Lord North, Lord Bray, Lord Edmund Talbot, Viscount Fielding (representing the Earl of Denbigh), Lord Emly, Baron and Lady Mary Von Huyel, Gen, Lord Ralph Kerr, Lady Bateman Scott and Miss Scott, Lady Simcox, Sir R. Blennerhassett, Sir E. Blount, Sir. T. Baker, Rev. Sir W. Cope and Lady Cope, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. E. Sheil, M.P., Mr. D. Murphy, M.P., Maj Gen. Phelps, Capt. and Mrs. Gatton, Capt. Anderton, and others.

From Oxford University there were the President of Trinity College and the Provost of Oriel College. Among the Anglican clergy present were the Dean of Durham, the Rev. Canon Furse, the Rev. Canon Paget and the Rev. J. Keble. Owing to his advanced age, Professor Francis W. Newman, the Cardinal's brother, was unable to be present, and the principal mourners were Mrs. T. Mozley, Messrs. R. and J. Mozley, J. Fourdiniere, and H. W. Mozley. The service was impressive, although without instrumental accompaniment. Bishop Ilsley was the celebrant. The Introit, sung by a choir, was followed by the Epistle of the Day. The "Dies Iræ" was sung, during which each priest carried a lighted taper. After the Gospel the pall was removed, the Cardinal's vestments and heraldic devices were taken away, and the Requiem Mass was performed in silence. At its close the Bishop of Clifton ascended the pulpit and addressed the congregation. The preacher reviewed the principal events in the life of the Cardinal, and enlarged upon the change that had come over the country, which now showered praises on the Roman Catholic priest just dead. He attributed the change in no small degree to Cardinal Newman's work. After the sermon the ceremony of Absolution was performed, the officiating bishops being the Bishops of Birmingham, Clifton, Liverpool, Newport, and Nottingham, who successively sprinkled the coffin with holy water, and waved their censers, repeating this office five times. This portion of the rite was characterised by great solemnity, and many in the congregation were moved to tears. The service being ended, the coffin was borne from the Church of St. Philip Neri, by six old and present pupils of the Oratory schools. Preceded by Canon Hawksford, bearing an ornamental brass cross, and two priests, each carrying a lighted candle on a gilt stand, the procession filed from the church, the priests chanting the while the Office for the Dead. The coffin was placed in an open hearse without trappings, and, the mourners and others having entered the coaches, the cortege started for Rednal, through a dense mass of spectators who lined the Hagley-road for a considerable distance. Along fully half of the eight miles route large crowds had assembled, and in the vicinity of Rednal Oratory nearly two thousand persons had collected. The body was conveyed by members of the Little Oratory to the grave, the Fathers chanting the "Miserere." That portion of the service directed to be said in a cemetery was rendered by Dean Mills in a voice broken with emotion. The grounds which are very limited in extent, were reserved exclusively for the Fathers, mourners, and intimate friends of the deceased Cardinal; but after the remains had been committed to their last resting-place all comers were admitted. The grave already contained the remains of Father Ambrose St. John, the associate and beloved friend of Cardinal Newman. It is the centre of a group of three graves distinguished by small raised grass mounds and Gothic crosses bearing the names of the Fathers interred beneath.

The Pope has acknowledged, through Monsignor Stonor, the receipt of the news of Cardinal Newman's death, which had been telegraphed from the Oratory at Edgbaston. In his letter to Father Neville, Monsignor Stonor states that the Pope was overwhelmed with grief at the sad announcement, and expressed his deep sympathy with those associated with the Cardinal in the institution of the Oratory. In all the Roman Catholic churches throughout the country, also in Paris and Rome, reference was made to, and masses said for, the deceased Cardinal.

The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* is informed that the Pope has decided to raise Archbishop Stonor to the Sacred College. Monsignor the Hon. Edmund Stanor is the second son of the late Lord Camoys, and may be described as English Lord Chamberlain at the Vatican. He was recently raised to the Archbishopric of Trebizond by Leo XIII.

A requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Cardinal Newman was sung at Brompton Oratory on Wednesday morning (20 ult.) The sacred edifice was crowded. Cardinal Manning delivered an address, in which he said the Church had lost its greatest witness for the faith. No living man had so changed the religious thought of England as Newman had done, and the history of our land would hereafter record his name amongst the greatest of the people.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

POSTAGE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Aug. 15, Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether arrangements had been completed with the Treasury and British Post Office for the reduction in postage between England and India; and whether he could state what date had been fixed for the said new postage rates to come into operation. Sir J. Gorst: The arrangements are not yet complete and the Secretary of State cannot yet announce the date when the new rates will come into operation.

Mr. T. M. Healy asked the Secretary of State for War if Major Ross of Bladensburg was now on active service; what regiment did he serve in; and what business was he conducting in Rome with Sir Lintorn Simmons. Mr. Stanhope: Major Ross of Bladensburg is serving on full pay in the Coldstream Guards. He received leave to go abroad in November, 1889, and while on leave served as secretary to Sir Lintorn Simmon's special mission to the Vatican. Mr. Healy asked under what circumstances he obtained leave and for how long. Mr. Stanhope said his application for leave was supported by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. T. Healy asked why Captain Ross was employed on this mission. Mr. Stanhope said Sir L. Simmons desired to have him.

EAST INDIA (REVENUE ACCOUNTS).

The resolutions agreed to on Thursday night (Aug. 14) in Committee on the Indian accounts were brought up and agreed to.

Saturday, Aug. 16.—The Appropriation Bill passed through Committee after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. J. O'Connor to raise a discussion, which was ruled out of order; and some formal business was disposed of.

An extraordinary cure is reported of an influential Chinese leper, who was placed in the body of a newly-killed buffalo, and not removed therefrom until it became cold, and then only to be hurriedly thrust into the warm carcass of a second slaughtered animal.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The match between the Australians and Past and Present of Oxford and Cambridge ended in a draw. The University men were far in advance on the first innings, but in their second attempt the Australians completely demoralised the bowlers, who were not, it will be admitted, of the first rank. When 300 runs appeared on the board Murdoch declared the innings closed, and the Universities had scored 112 runs with only two wickets down when the stumps were pulled up. The match was one of the most enjoyable during the present tour, and the fine hitting of the Australians was warmly applauded by the Portsmouth crowd.

The minor sensation of the week has been the second defeat of the powerful Notts eleven by Gloucestershire. The western county has scored splendidly in the championship since Woof rejoined, and his bowling was the main cause of the second, as it was of the first, victory over Notts. Shrewsbury was again out of form, but Flowers played a fine innings. Dr. Grace, batting on a soft wicket on Friday, was a wonderfully different person to the Dr. Grace who failed so badly on a similar wicket on the Oval. Richardson, Sherwin, and Fox were absent from the Notts team, their places being taken by Needham, Daft, and Carlin; whilst Gloucester played the strongest eleven it has put in the field for years. In the first innings of Notts Woof took seven wickets for 27 runs, and in the second dismissed Shrewsbury, Barnes, and Butler in one over. Gloucestershire have now beaten Yorkshire, Notts (twice), and Sussex; and time and weather have robbed them of victory in other contests.

Lancashire commenced the Southern tour with the inevitable victory over Sussex. Mr. A. M'Laren's *debut* for the county was a remarkable and in every way satisfactory one, and we confidently expect to see him distinguish himself in the remaining matches on the county's programme. Should Mr. M'Laren show himself able to withstand such bowlers as Surrey and Kent and Nottingham can bring against him, we shall have no further ground for regretting the disappearance of Mr. A. G. Steel from Lancashire cricket. Yorkshire were robbed by the weather of a well-deserved victory over Middlesex, the last-named county, with only four wickets in hand, requiring 38 runs to avoid a single-innings defeat. It would not be injurious to the best interests of cricket, we imagine, if the Marylebone Club were empowered to adjudicate on drawn games.

Middlesex gave a very feeble display against Surrey. The new bowler J. Hearn, from whom such great things were expected—and justly so—early in the season, has been unsuccessful of late. In this match his solitary wicket cost 81 runs; and Burton got two wickets at the enormous cost of 102 runs. Abel, the well-known Surrey professional, carried his bat through the innings for 151 runs; and Surrey won with an innings and 162 runs. This victory places Surrey indisputably in the first place in the country championship. The team have won eight out of eleven engagements. it is possible that Lancashire may win her three remaining engagements against Surrey, Kent, and Notts; but only that series of successes on our part can displace the southern country from its position. We should then score eight victories and two defeats, against Surrey's eight victories and four defeats. Kent, it will be seen, occupies a very good position in the list, and would really have been in the first three if Lohmann had not been able to play out time at Canterbury.

After a very hard-fought game from start to finish, Notts on the 20th ulto. on the Trent Bridge ground at Nottingham gained a victory over the Australians by 20 runs, this being the fourth time in succession that the Nottingham men have defeated a Colonial team. At the close of the previous day's cricket there was every promise of a highly interesting finish, the country eleven being 114 runs ahead with four wickets to fall. The anticipation was well borne out, the attention of some 2,000 spectators being maintained throughout at a high pitch of excitement. However, though the finish was likely to produce a capital struggle, the attendance was disappointing. The wicket had broken a good deal at one end, and it was felt that the Australians would have all their work cut out to win. The remainder of the Notts innings lasted fifty minutes, and the total reached 138. Gunn added nine to his overnight score of 41, and the chief hits of his admirable innings, which extended over two hours and fifty minutes, were five fours, two threes, and seven twos.

The Australians were left with 136 runs to get to win, and at starting everything went well with them. Attewell bowled from the end where Ferris had been very destructive, but seemed unable to pitch on the bare places on the wicket. More than this, the fielding at starting left a good deal to be desired. In an hour and a quarter before luncheon forty runs were scored for the loss of only one wicket, but on the resumption the whole aspect of the game changed, the turning point being when Flowers was put on at the end from which Attewell had started. He found a spot which made him exceedingly difficult to play, and one after another the Australian batsmen failed before him. The fielding, too, was infinitely better than it had been before luncheon, and the Notts team, after once gaining the upper hand, never lost their advantage. When seven wickets had fallen for 85, Trumble, Gregory, and Pope made a desperate attempt to save their side, and the end of the game caused a lot of excitement; but their efforts came too late, and the innings was over for 115. Flowers bowled admirably, and fully deserved the hearty cheers which greeted him at the close. The Australians have now won nine matches, lost thirteen, and drawn eight.

At the Oval on the 20th ult. the Lancashire eleven were engaged in a most thankless task. On a wicket ruined by Tuesday's rain they had to face a total of 317 obtained on the opening day by their opponents, and it was no discredit to them that they failed to save the game. As a matter of fact, they made a much better fight than might have been expected, and it was not until just after six o'clock that the end was reached, Surrey winning the match by an innings and 76 runs. Of course it was highly probable that under any circumstances Surrey, after having scored 300 runs in the first innings, would have been victorious but the complete change in the condition of the ground robbed the result of much of its significance. Mr. Streatfield bowled with great success on the slow ground, and took five wickets at a cost of only 26 runs, thus making a brilliant first appearance for his county.

The Yorkshire Committee will be very ill advised if, whilst maintaining their own proper position, they do not build a golden bridge by which Lord Hawke may return to the leadership of the eleven. Lord Hawke has performed for several years the part which Lord Harris so well discharged for the Kent eleven; and it would be nothing short of a disaster if the Tykes were to lose his animating presence in the field and dashing, thoroughly sportsmanlike cricket all round. It is understood that the Selecting Committee and Lork Hawke were at issue with regard to the choice between George Harrison and Mr. Jackson for the Middlesex match; and that his Lordship resigned the captaincy when the amateur was preferred, and only played in the Middlesex match as a "substitute" when his county was in a difficulty. In the choice between Mr. Jackson and Harrison we should have cast our vote with Lord Hawke on this ground alone, that a captain ought to be untrammelled in the choice of his men.

The classified list of counties has been issued by the Cricket Council. Sussex is, of course, retained for the present year in the first class; but her claims will be hotly disputed next year by Warwickshire, Somerset, Leicester, and Derbyshire, who are now placed with Hampshire, Essex, Cheshire, and Staffordshire in the second class. Of these contestants we imagine that it will be difficult to choose between Derbyshire, Leicester, and Warwickshire at the close. Somersetshire is playing very well, and it has in its ranks men who have been well trained in many hard-fought fields and are worth a place in any county eleven; but one of the three midland counties, we are convinced, will supply the successor to unfortunate Sussex. Warwickshire gave Kent an uncommonly good game at Beckenham last week, and was only defeated by 30 runs, having earlier in the week beaten a good eleven of the M.C.C. by 105 runs. The Derbyshire eleven has scored a very creditable victory over Leicestershire by 145 runs. Mr. Spofforth was in grand form, taking nine Leicester wickets in the first innings and five in the second; and Malthouse and Mr. S. Eversbed, for Derbyshire, and Warren, for Leicestershire, batted extremely well. In their present form either of these teams ought to be able to dispose of Sussex with great ease.

The following table (arranged in alphabetical order) shows the results of all inter-county matches :—

County.	Gloucester.	Kent.	Lancashire	Middlesex.	Notts.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Yorkshire.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total.
Gloucester.	—	L D	D D	L	W W	L L	L W	L W	4	6	3	13
Kent	W D	—	L	W W	D D	D	W W	L	5	2	4	11
Lancashire	D D	W	—	L W	D	L	W W	D W	5	2	4	11
Middlesex.	W	L L	W L	—	W L	L L	—	L D	3	7	1	11
Notts	L L	D D	D	L W	—	W L	W W	W D	5	4	4	13
Surrey	W W	D	W	W W	L W	—	W W	D	8	1	2	11
Sussex	W L	L L	L L	—	L L	L L	—	L	1	10	0	11
Yorkshire.	W L	W	D L	W D	L D	D	W	..	4	3	4	11

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END OF THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The manœuvres, in accordance with previous arrangement, were brought to a close on Monday afternoon, 18th ult., when "hostilities" ceased. The torpedo-catcher—or perhaps (says a Devonport correspondent) it might be better described as the torpedo-caught—Rattlesnake, left Devonport at 5 A. M. on Monday morning, having been delayed for some hours by a well-authenticated report that the enemy's torpedo-boats had assembled in force to await her exit. Had the vessel started at midnight, as was the original intention of her commander, she must have fallen a second time a prey to the enemy, for about that hour four boats were observed lurking near the breakwater. But although the enemy's boats were just able to beard the lion in his den, they were not destined to escape scotfree, for about 11.30 p.m. No 51, Lieutenant-Commander Gregory, ran aground upon the eastern end of the breakwater, and there remained helplessly fixed until a tug was sent to secure the prize and tow her into port. It appears that the night was exceedingly thick and misty, and that by some optical delusion the breakwater was mistaken for a patch of discoloured water, so that the boat was steaming ahead with sufficient force to ground her very firmly. The case is by no means unprecedented, as a similar accident occurred at Portland a year or two ago, and it is but one more to add to the chronicle of mishaps that have overtaken the torpedo flotilla during the past ten days. The other boats made no attempt to go to the assistance of their comrade, but made off to seaward without the slightest hesitation.

The four ships, Active, Hydra, Gorgon, and Glatton of Sir George Tryon's Reserve Fleet, which left Portland on Sunday (17th ult.) afterwards joined the other three ships which had left previously with the torpedo-catcher Grasshopper. The whole of the reserve fleet and the torpedo-boats returned to the Portland Roads at 3 p. m. on Monday afternoon. The activity of the enemy's torpedo-boats has been remarkable. One of them, No. 81, early on Monday morning chased No. 65, belonging to this fleet. Shortly after leaving Portsmouth the enemy sallied forth from a nook in the Isle of Wight, and gave chase until No. 65 came within sight of the fleet, which by this time was off St. Alban's Head. The same torpedo-boat No. 65, mistook the Grasshopper for the Sandfly and torpedoed her, the mistake not being discovered until after both had arrived at Portland. The usual challenge was given, and, no reply being elicited, the torpedo-boat fired. The claim of the Grasshopper and the Rattlesnake to have put Nos. 55 and 57 torpedo-boats out of action near the Gully Rock on Friday evening has been allowed by the Admiralty. The whole of Sir George Tryon's fleet had been cruising for a week absolutely without result as far as lat. 56 deg. 30 min.

As a climax to the manœuvres, the naval authorities at Sheerness received a telegram from the Admiralty on Tuesday, (Aug. 19th) asking what arrangements could be made for the reception of 100 wounded men. A reply was promptly sent to the Admiralty, giving information of the number of beds available at the sick bay of the Naval Barracks, and stating that her Majesty's ships Wye, Carron, Locust, and Sheerness were available to convey the remainder to Melville Hospital, Chatham. It was thought that a serious accident had occurred on one of the ships; but it was afterwards learned that the telegram was an incident of the mimic struggle.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

War Office, Aug. 19.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut-Gen and Hon. General Frederick Robert Elrington, C B, to be Col, vice Lieut-Gen. and Hon. General Edward Stopford Claremont, C B, dec.

5th Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut J C Wilmot to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

10th Hussars—Ridingmaster and Hon Capt Philip Kelly retires on ret pay.

Line Battalions.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut Willoughby S Burton has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut-Col and Col Charles M Stockley, having completed six years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt Samuel Moore retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Frederick G Jackson, having completed six years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, to be placed on half-pay.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Gentleman Cadet Charles Macpherson Dobell, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second Lieut., vice H. B. Ford, seconded.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. Cecil R. Mallaby, resigns his commission.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut. Robert A. Godwin-Austen to be Capt., vice G. W. Z. Moss, dec. The following second Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. R. Arnold; vice R. A. Godwin-Austen; B. St. J. Clarkson, to complete establishment.

The Welsh Regiment—Major Herbert Rowley Cook, from the Manchester Regt., to be major, vice H B N Bewicke, who exchanges.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Major Richard R Young retires on ret pay. Capt Charles A Bushman to be major, vice R R Young.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut Ernest W R Stephenson to be Adj, vice Capt. E V Bellers, who resigns that appointment.

The Manchester Regiment—Major Hugh Bertram Nathaniel Bewicke, from the Welsh Regt, to be Major, vice H R Cook, who exchanges. Lieut Robert Gordon John Johnston Berry, from the 3rd batt, to be second Lieut, in succession to Lieut J Gaisford, seconded.

Staff—Major-Gen J J H Gordon, C B, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Assist Military Secretary (for Indian Affairs) at Head quarters, vice Col Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, C S I, Bengal Inf, who is about to vacate that appointment.

Lieut- Col and Col E D Elliot, Royal (late Bengal) Art., to be a Col on the Staff for Royal Artillery, vice Col C Trench, who has been appointed Director of the Artillery College.

Medical Staff.—Brig-Surg John Alexander Scott retires upon ret pay. The following Surgs. to be Surgs-Major, ranking as Majors :—John Stevenson, MB, FRCS, Edin, William Lemon Lane, MB, Patrick Joseph Dempsey, MD, Kenneth Serjeant Wallis, John William Henry Flanagan, Owen Edward Pennefather Lloyd, James Gaussen MacNece, Morgan David O'Connell, Alexander Stewart Ward Young, Arthur Harding, John Joseph Falvey, FRCSI, Charles Seymour, MB.

Half-Pay.—Major John M Low, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), to be Lieut-Col.

Memoranda.

The following Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—Charles Edward Salkeld, Bengal Staff Corps; Edward Harris Steels, Bengal Staff Corps; Frederick Alexander Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps; Vincent Rivan, Bengal Staff Corps; James Stuart Fraser Mackenzie, Madras Staff Corps; Shelley Leigh Hunt, Madras Staff Corps; Hugh R. Viscount Downe, C.I.E., 10th Hussars; Miles C. Seton, the Hampshire Regt.

Conductor Alfred Baker, Chief Clerk, Public Works Secretariat, Government of Bengal, to be granted the hony. rank of Lieut.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg. John Edward Squire, M.D, resigns his Commission.

Surg. Robert John Collie, M.D., resigns his Commission.

THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

The following is a list of the successful candidates at the recent competitive examination for commissions in the Medical Staff of Her Majesty's Army, with marks appended :—

Powell, E. E.	3245	Ryan, R. P.	2925
Beach, T. B.	3240	Graham, W. Ap S. J.	2920
Williams, E. M'K	3225	Shanahan, D. D.	2895
Jennings, J. W.	3190	Dickson, H. E. B.	2890
Carter, J. E.	3105	Buggy, L.	2880
Dowse, H. E.	3090	Pearse, A.	2880
Connor, J. C.	3025	Mason, H. D.	2875
Hardy, F. W	2990	Clapham, J. T.	2855
Healey, C. W. R.	2945	D'Alton, C.	2850
Whitestone, C.W. H.	2940	Tate, G. W.	2825

The *Rangoon Gazette* reports that there is an unusually large amount of counterfeit coin in circulation at present in Burma :—"Within the last few days about fifty rupees have been cut at the Bank of Bengal alone. In one bag of Rs. 2,000 no fewer than 15 were detected as spurious, although they were excellent imitations of the coinage of 1888. Only at one spot on the milling round the edges could a flaw be detected. Mr. Macrae, the Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy, discovered a manufactory for counterfeit coin the other day: but it is evident that there is some more work of this kind for the police to do. Meantime, people should be more than usually careful to test coin before accepting it, not only to save themselves from loss, but to render the operations of the coiners unprofitable, and perhaps lead to their discovery and punishment."

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following candidates selected for the Civil Service of India in 1888 are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the Final Examination :—

H E Holme, N W P, Oude and Punjab	2693
V V Chetty, Madras	2629
H S Lawrence, Bombay	2540
J F Connolly, N W P, Oude and Punjab	2503
H N Wright, N W P, Oude and Punjab	2473
E B Elwin, Madras	2336
C G Spencer, Madras	2317
W S Talbot, N W P, Oude and Punjab	2288
C E A W Oldham, Bengal (Lower Provinces).	2267
S H Fremantle, N W P, Oude and Punjab	2233
A B Ward, N W P, Oude and Punjab	2213
G Whittle, N W P, Oude and Punjab	2155
H J Bell, N W P, Oude and Punjab	2150
L J Kershaw, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2126
O G Arthur, N W P, Oude and Punjab	2098
E M Konstam, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2097
W Egerton, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2012
S H Butler, N W P, Oude and Punjab	1977
H A Boyd, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1942
A I Harrison, N W P, Oude and Punjab	1938
J M'Neil, Bombay	1921
W Francis, Madras	1886
D H Lees, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1858
C G Todhunter, Madras	1829
T A H Way, N-W P, Oude and Punjab	1818
W W Phillips, Madras	1798
E Ford, Burma	1787
J C Gloster, Bombay	1784
F S Tabor, N-W P, Oude and Punjab	1784
H G Sharpe, Burma	1762
J H Cox, N-W P, Oude and Punjab	1743
H O W Robarts, N-W P, Oude and Punjab	1741
J E Phillimore, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1731
A J Mayne, N-W P, Oude and Punjab	1704
O C H Underwood, Burmah	1696
P S P Rice, Madras	1693
C G H Fawcett, Bombay	1670
F R Roe, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1667
C C Boyd, Bombay	1652
J B Wingate, Burmah	1641
J Lang, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1553
H F Mayes, N-W P, Oude and Punjab	1542
W A M Duncan, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1517
F Du Pre Oldfield, Madras	1421
F G Pratt, Bombay	1419
L C Crump, Bombay	1333

List of Prizes awarded.—Mr. Holme, law, £60, Persian, £25; Mr. Oldham, history and geography of India, £25; Mr. Mayne, political economy, £25; Mr. Wright, Hindustani (first vernacular), £40; Mr. Wingate, Burmese, £40; Mr. Chetty, Tamil, £30; Mr. Lawrence, Marati, £30; Elwin, Telugu, £15; Mr. Whittle, Hindi, £15; Mr. Gloster, Gujarati, £25; Mr. Robarts, natural science, £25; Mr. Egerton, Bengali, £40.

Civil Service Commission, Aug. 15.

STAFF COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

Subjoined is the result of the recent competitive examination of candidates for admission to the Staff College, with marks appended :—

RECOMMENDED FOR ADMISSION.

Lieut C H Schlesinger (Bengal Staff Corps)	3491
Lieut W A Macbean (Royal Artillery)	3346
Captain B R James (2nd Battn East Surrey Regiment)	3142
Capt W J Bonus (Dorsetshire Regiment)	3113
Capt R C Cockayne Frith (15th Hussars)	2986
Capt G D Baker, (Royal Artillery)	2984
Capt E H Hughes (York and Lancaster Regiment)	2983
Lieut H G Fitton (Royal Berkshire Regiment)	2981
Capt H S Dawkins (Royal Artillery)	2949
Lieut G M Heath (Royal Engineers)	2938
Lieut G R F Smith (Coldstream Guards)	2926
Capt H B B Watkis (Bengal Staff Corps)	2897
Capt C Delme-Radcliffe (Connaught Rangers)	2834
Major S H Lomax (Scottish Rifles)	2830
Capt A B N Churchill (Royal Artillery)	2802
Capt R W P White (Welsh Regiment)	2787
Lieut E M Dunne (Border Regiment)	2782
Lieut T L N Morland (King's Royal Rifle Corps).	2779
Capt E H Rodwell (Bengal Staff Corps)	2775
Capt B R Hawes (Royal Munster Fusiliers)	2755
Capt H E Stanton (Royal Artillery)*	2710
Capt S A E Hickson (Royal Engineers)	2671
Capt T D Pilcher (Northumberland Fusiliers)	2661
Capt F R C Carleton (Durham Light Infantry)	2641
Lieut A Foster (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)	2615
Capt E R C Graham (Cheshire Regiment)	2582
Capt E O Wathen (Leinster Regiment)	2568
Capt H P Shekleton (South Lancashire Regiment)	2562

* To fill a Royal Marine vacancy.

QUALIFIED BUT THERE ARE NO FURTHER VACANCIES.

Capt H S Sloman (2nd Battn, East Surrey Regiment)	2861
Capt A Hamilton Gordon (Royal Artillery)	2700
Lieut H B Borradaile (Bengal Staff Corps)	2675
Capt P J R Crampton (Royal Artillery)	2671
Capt C V Hume (Royal Artillery)	2658
Lieut H B Denne (Royal Artillery)	2637
Capt W M Hodder (Royal Engineers)	2611
Lieut W A Watson (Bengal Staff Corps)	2592
Capt J M Walter (Devonshire Regiment)	2550
Lieut M R Portal (Loyal North Lancashire Regt)	2550
Lieut H I W Hamilton (Royal West Surrey Regiment)	2549
Capt H C Surtees (Coldstream Guards)	2538
Capt J F Cadell (Royal Artillery)	2511
Lieut Hon H D Napier (Bengal Staff Corps)	2496
Capt H J DuCane (Royal Artillery)	2490
Capt F A Wilkinson (Royal Fusiliers)	2474
Capt F A G Gossett (Derbyshire Regiment)	2450
Capt F B Elmslie (Royal Artillery)	2445
Capt A H R Ogilvy (13th Hussars)	2430
Capt H C Pritchard (Northamptonshire Regt)	2409
Capt W G Ley (North Staffordshire Regiment)	2399
Lieut I Philips (Bengal Staff Corps)	2312
Lieut A C Lovett (Gloucestershire Regiment)	2287
Capt W H Rycroft (7th Dragoon Guards)	2271
Capt P L Druitt (Royal Munster Fusiliers)	2239
Capt H R Lloyd (Somersetshire Light Infantry).	2188
Lieut B M Bateman (Royal Artillery)	2043
Lieut A R Dick (Bengal Staff Corps)	2020
Lieut C L Robinson (Lancashire Fusiliers)	1730

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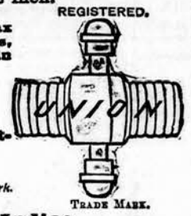

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